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TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.00	9.16	10.30	11.46	1.15	2.32	3.48	5.05	6.21
Yuenfai ...Dep.	6.50	8.10	9.26	10.40	11.56	1.25	2.42	3.58	5.15	6.31
Shatin ...Dep.	7.02	8.22	9.38	10.52	12.08	1.37	2.54	4.10	5.27	6.43
Taipei ...Dep.	7.16	8.36	9.52	11.06	12.22	1.51	3.08	4.24	5.41	6.57
TaipeiMarket Dep.	7.31	8.51	10.07	11.21	12.37	2.05	3.22	4.38	5.55	7.11
Fanning ...Dep.	7.38	8.58	10.14	11.28	12.44	2.12	3.29	4.45	6.02	7.18
Shanghai ...Dep.	7.48	9.08	10.24	11.38	12.54	2.22	3.39	4.55	6.12	7.28
Shamshun ...Dep.	7.58	9.18	10.34	11.48	13.04	2.32	3.49	5.05	6.22	7.38
Canton ...Arr.	8.20	9.40	10.56	12.10	13.26	2.54	4.11	5.27	6.44	8.00

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	9.05	10.21	11.35	12.51	2.10	3.27	4.43	6.00	7.16
Shatanok ...Dep.	8.40	10.00	11.16	12.30	1.46	3.03	4.19	5.36	6.52	8.08

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SUNDAY, 24th APRIL	8.00 A.M. "SUI AN" 9.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"	4.30 P.M. "SUI TAI" 5.30 P.M. "SUI AN"

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JAPAN'S UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL CRISIS.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PEASANTS AND TENANTS.

"REVOLUTIONARY TENDENCIES."

(By THEODOR STERNBERG.)

Special interest attaches to the following article in view of the banking crisis in Japan, news of which appears elsewhere in this issue. It shows very clearly the nature of the economic difficulties which beset the Island Empire at the present time, and, in fact, explains the cautious policy adopted by Tokyo with regard to China.

According to the last official figures, the number of unemployed in Japan has reached one million. A few years ago, when unemployment first began to attract attention following the collapse of the war boom, the number was estimated at ninety-six thousand. It might have been held down to that figure if Japan had pursued a far-sighted and prudent policy. She had no important foreign markets during the war, and there was no reason why she might not retain them. But that would have necessitated reaching some kind of understanding with Soviet Russia and co-operating wholeheartedly in the reconstruction of Europe. Instead of doing so, however, Japan went to war with Russia and supported the very policies in Europe that retarded that continent's recovery. Her conduct there was determined by two mistaken ideas—that it was to her interest to keep the West as weak as possible, and that by helping Europe to recover she would only strengthen her industrial rivals. America was shrewder. She did not let political theories blind her to her economic interests, and hastened to aid in European reconstruction. She has thus skimmed the cream from the world's business, while Japan has come out with empty pockets. In 1913 Japan had between one and two billion yen available for trade expansion. To-day she has practically nothing. The right course to follow lay clear before her, but her business men and politicians refused to see it.

Thus it is that Japan finds herself to-day in the midst of an acute unemployment and social crisis. If she had a well-organized system of government employment offices and advanced social legislation such as Germany and most other European countries have, her workers might get along fairly well even as it is. There is much truth in what a Tokyo chief of police said not long ago: "The Japanese working man is a fine fellow. He does not care for theories. Give him a little money and a flask of sake, and he is contented." But labour laws and social welfare legislation are practically unknown, and the masses at times grow desperate. Aimless violence often accompanies disturbances, reach dangerous heights in limited localities, the labour movement as a whole lacks strength. Trade-unions have no assured status before the law, and lead a semi-legal existence. The Government's policy toward them alternates between extreme rigour and benevolent paternalism.

A Political Menace.

Japan's fundamental social problem, however, is not that of her industrial workers, but of her peasants. The latter are really in extreme distress. They suffer worse, and they form a far larger and more self-assertive section of the population, than do the wage-earners. Their agitation is seriously feared by the upper classes and by the Government. A great network of co-operative societies, or peasants' unions, covers the whole country, and provides machinery through which the country people, who have just acquired the vote, can make their will effective. Above all, the authorities fear an alliance between the industrial workers and the peasants, and they are doing their best to prevent it by sowing dissension between them. To the upper classes and the old politicians the spectre of a united workers' and peasants' party is absolutely terrifying. Their efforts to keep the workers and peasants apart have so far been fairly successful, partly on account of the rural labourer's simplicity and ignorance. For example, if a political agitator goes through the country promising that he will have all taxes abolished if elected, he gets the votes.

Tenants Exploited.

Tenant farming is almost universal in Japan, and the tenants, who are fearfully exploited, form the most irreconcilably discontented element. Newspapers report almost daily some violent dispute between tenants and landlords. Amendments to the land laws, designed to better the relations between tenants and landlords, are constantly before Parliament. Some excellent reforms have been put through, but without much effect on general conditions. Discontent is as strong as ever, and conflicts between the parties multiply. The official explanation of the present agrarian crisis is that during the war the tenants were so prosperous that they got exaggerated ideas of life, and that they refuse to return to a lower standard of living now that lean years have come again. But the difficulty lies far deeper, and there is little prospect that it will be removed. Japan is too small for her population. Many of the landowners are themselves in a bad way. To begin with, during and after the war the price of land rose beyond all reason. Landowners naturally try to get rents that will give them a reasonable return on this inflated valuation. But they cannot do so. The growth of cities and speculation have made land cost more, but have not increased the size of crops, or the price those crops bring the cultivator.

Short Term Tenancy.

Thus the tragedy begins. It ends like a canker into every country where short-term tenancy is the rule. The landowner can always get a new tenant; some fellow who has inherited enough capital to pay his guarantee and to put in a crop can always be found to take a vacant holding. The new renter knows quite well that his predecessor could not make ends meet, but he hopes to be luckier. After a few years both his capital and his labour are lost. So one instalment of tenants after another is ground through the mill, to be pauperized in turn and added to the herd of penniless labourers seeking jobs at factory gates.

Nevertheless, the tenants are putting up a hard fight. Their sources of strength lie partly in the clan system, which makes the rural population of whole districts more or less blood relatives, and in the tenants' unions, which cover the whole country and with their organization the latter are so strong that a great landlord will occasionally try the experiment of cultivating his property with hired labour. If so, he is likely to import Koreans to work his fields. On account of the intense hostility which country people cherish toward these aliens, he has to keep them isolated from the rest of the community and herded in labour camps. Generally he discovers that this system is no more profitable than the other. Koreans bring no operating capital with them and the landlord who employs them must assume all risks and borrow his operating capital at high interest rates.

Small Holders Hard Hit.

Peasants who have small fee-simple holdings, most of whom also rent more or less land, are equally hard hit by the agricultural crisis, and their little plots are rapidly being absorbed by the large estates. So they rally to the same banner as the tenants. The situation of both classes is aggravated by the extraordinarily high interest rates on farm loans, which are not controlled by the Bank of Japan as they are by central banks in most European countries. So the mortgage business also is in a bad way. The amount the farmer receives for his crop is also lessened by the extraordinary number of middlemen through whose hands it passes, and by the notorious overstaffing of produce houses, which naturally adds to the expense of handling.

Revolution Can Provide No Remedy.

One does not have to move about much in Japan to see that these conditions are producing revolutionary tendencies. But a revolution can accomplish nothing, because the real trouble is that the land does not produce enough, nor can it be made to produce enough. (Continued on next column).

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Practical Demonstration on Home Nursing, Matilda Hospital, 3.30 p.m.
H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.
3rd Dance of H.K. Dance Club, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Temptress".
U.S.R.C. dance, 9.15 p.m.
World Theatre: "Monna Vanna".
Star Theatre: "Our Hospitality".
Principal Mails: Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Santia); Europe via Siberia (Katori Maru).

Saturday.

St. George's day: Wreath laying ceremony, Cenotaph, 9 a.m.; Free Cinema performance for Service men, Queen's Theatre, 2-7 p.m.
H.K. Telephone Co. Ltd. annual meeting, Exchange Building, second floor, 11 a.m.
Football: Charity match for M.C.L. Army v. Hong Kong, Soekunpoo, 4 p.m.
Lawn Bowls: Practice Match Civil Service C.C.
Hockey: Club v. 2nd Punjabis, U.S.R.C. ground, 4.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Civil Service Cricket Club annual dinner, Hotel Savoy, 8 p.m.
Dinner dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.
Peak Club Club dance, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Temptress".
World Theatre: "Monna Vanna".
Star Theatre: "Our Hospitality".
Principal Mails: Outward: Australia, etc. (Katori Maru), 9 a.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Katori Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

Golf: Kowloon Golf Club v. Junior Section, R.K.K.G.C., Kowloon City Course.
1st Extra Race Meeting, Macao, Cricketer: University v. Cameronian, Pokfulam ground.
St. George's Society attend St. John's Cathedral morning service.
Farewell sermon of Rev. G. R. Lindsay, St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 6 p.m.

Monday.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Lecture: "Some Social and Industrial Changes in 19th and 20th Centuries," by Rev. W. T. Featherston, Helena May Institute, 8.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance, Cafe Parisien, 8 p.m.
Principal Mails: Inward: U.S.A., etc. (President Adams and President Jefferson). Outward: Canada, U.S.A., etc. and Europe via San Francisco (President McKinley), 5 p.m.

Tuesday.

H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament (details in sports column daily).

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6 p.m., stated:—
The anticyclone over China has strengthened. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the northern portion of the N. China Sea.
LOCAL FORECAST: N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; overcast, some rain.

to give a decent living to so large a population. Even if the land were to be nationalized without compensation to the owners, the peasants would be little better off than they are to-day. The only thing that can relieve the situation is to transfer the excess labour elsewhere. According to official statistics, Hokkaido, the northern island, can support twelve million agriculturalists. But it will take a large amount of capital to make this cold northern country attractive to the Japanese; they will have to be wowed away from the exclusive cultivation of rice, and learn to raise unfamiliar crops. Two hundred million yen a year would be required to accomplish anything effective in this direction. The only way to secure this money would be to subtract it from the military and naval budget. Population pressure, industrial unemployment and the agricultural problem may therefore force Japan to become an ardent champion of disarmament.—The Living Age.

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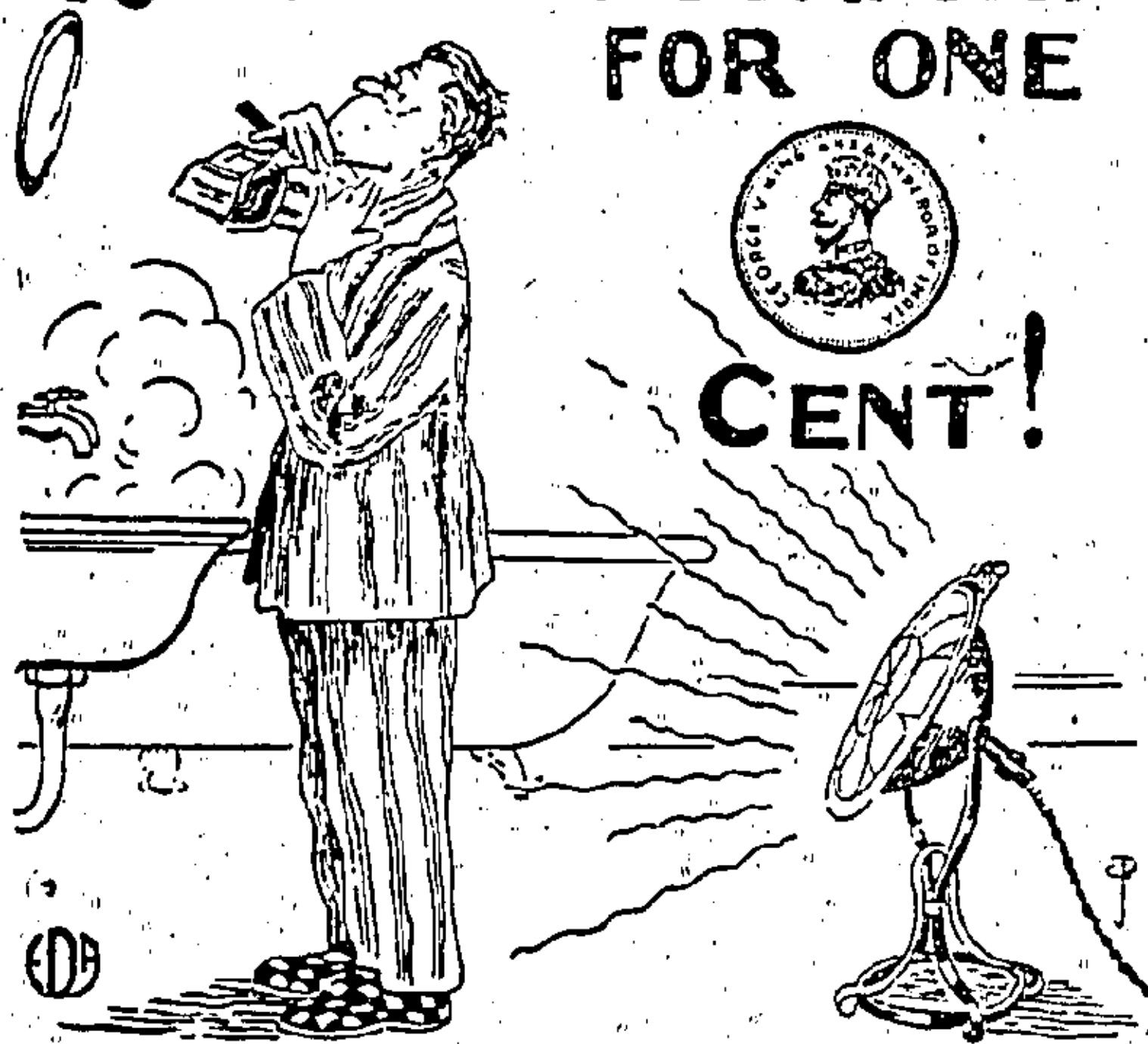
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HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. RYER, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 273.

1.—Recruits Parade.

On Tuesday, April 25th, all recruits of the Corps will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m.
Dress: Uniform optional, belt, braces and pouches, rifle and bayonet.

2.—Lecture.

On Friday, April 22nd, at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. a lecture on Aerial Survey will be given by O.C. Military Survey Section, Royal Engineers.

All ranks are invited to be present.

3.—Signal Class.

Trained men of No. 4 Platoon will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, April 23rd, under 2/Lieut. M. G. Noll. Dress: Mufti.

4.—Artillery and Engineer Companies.

Musketry Part I. will be fired by the above Companies at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, April 24th, 1927.

Range Officer: 2/Lieut. M. G. Noll.

As this is the last Sunday allotted to these Companies for Part I, all those who have not fired must endeavour to attend.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform or mufti optional, but rifle, bayonet, pouches and belts must be taken as the whole Part I. Course must be fired in drill order, whether over uniform or mufti.

Arms must be drawn from Corps Headquarters to-day, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 8 p.m.; and on Saturday, April 23rd, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

5.—Engineer Company.

The Miniature Range at Corps Headquarters is at the disposal of the Engineer Company on Wednesday, April 27th, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

6.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Recruits will parade at Stables on Thursday, April 25th, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

7.—Armoured Car Company.

Machine Gunners will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, April 25th, 1927. Dress: Mufti.

All N.C.O.'s will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, April 23rd, 1927. Dress: Mufti.

8.—Scottish Company.

Members of the Company are reminded that Part I. Musketry will take place on Sunday, May 1st, at Stonecutters Range for those who have not fired this season.

Thursday, April 28th, at 5.30 p.m.: All Platoons at Corps Headquarters for Arms Drill and Guard Mounting. Dress: Mufti, rifle, bayonet, belt, braces and pouches.

9.—Portuguese Company.

The Portuguese Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, April 22nd. Dress: Mufti, rifle, bayonet, belt, braces and pouches.

10.—Strength.

The following are taken on the strength and posted as under:—

No. 1205 Pte. M. A. Silva, No. 9 Platoon, dated April 13th, 1927.

No. 1213 Pte. A. E. Pritchard, No. 1 Platoon, dated April 14th, 1927.

No. 1214 Pte. A. J. Baker, M.I. Co., as from April 19th, 1927.

No. 1215 Pte. A. M. Luz, No. 9 Platoon, dated April 21st, 1927.

The following have been enrolled in the Corps as Bandmen and are attached for discipline and administration to Corps Headquarters. They will be known as the Corps Military Band.

No. 1206 Pte. S. Olives, dated April 13th, 1927.

No. 1207 Pte. A. M. Souza, dated April 13th, 1927.

No. 1208 Pte. C. V. F. Roza, dated April 13th, 1927.

No. 1209 Pte. H. M. F. Xavier, dated April 13th, 1927.

No. 1210 Pte. A. F. Silva, dated April 13th, 1927.

No. 1211 Pte. F. A. Baptista, dated April 13th, 1927.

No. 1212 Pte. R. A. Pereira, dated April 13th, 1927.

11.—Appointment.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Gunner Thomas Addis Martin to be Second-Lieutenant in the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, with effect from April 11th, 1927.

12.—Transfer.

No. 1204 Pte. D. Bautista is transferred from No. 10 Platoon to No. 4 Platoon, as from April 19th, 1927.

13.—Leave.

No. 1023 Pte. F. S. Gumley, M.I. Company, is granted an extension of leave from March 4th, 1927, till return to the Colony.

No. 112 Serg. J. A. Howe, Reserve Company, from April 30th, 1927, to February 23rd, 1928.

(Continued on next Column).

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO.

NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

ADOPTED AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the China Light and Power Co. (1918), Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building yesterday morning to receive a report of the extraordinary general meeting held on the 30th ultimo, and to confirm as a special resolution the resolution which was passed at that meeting. This resolution concerned the approval of the draft new Articles of Association of the Company.

Mr. R. G. Shewan (Chairman) presided, and there were also present:—Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. Lee Hy San, Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. C. S. da Rosa (members of the Consulting Committee), Mr. F. J. Tavares (acting Secretary), Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (Solicitor to the Company) and the following shareholders:—Messrs. A. L. Shields, A. A. Botelho, A. Keith, J. Toppin, The Tsan Tai and Capt. R. D. Thomas.

The Chairman's Speech.

The CHAIRMAN, after outlining the object for which the meeting had been called, said: You will remember that at the above mentioned meeting I explained why your Directors thought it essential to alter the Articles of Association and I do not consider it necessary to deal further therewith, except to add that at the meeting in question the draft new Articles of Association were unanimously approved, and the resolution recording such approval was unanimously passed as an extraordinary resolution.

Under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, however, it is necessary that the approval of the new Articles of Association shall be signified by a special resolution, and consequently this meeting has been convened for the purpose of enabling the extraordinary resolution above referred to to be confirmed as a special resolution. And I accordingly beg to propose the confirmation as a special resolution of the said extraordinary resolution namely:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of for all existing Articles thereof."

I shall be glad if some shareholder will kindly second that. Sir Robert Ho Tung seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: That concludes the business for which this meeting was convened, and I thank you for your attendance.

14.—Resignations.

The following are permitted to resign from the Corps as under:—

No. 1067 L/Serg. M. P. Con-

cannon, M.C., Artillery Co., as from April 15th, 1927.

No. 509 Corpl. J. G. Marshall, No. 4 Platoon, as from April 1st, 1927.

No. 641 Pte. T. Williams, Reserve Co., as from April 12th, 1927.

No. 1214 Spr. F. C. Berry, Engineer Co., as from May 4th, 1927.

R. A. Wolse Murray, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, April 22nd, 1927.

NOTICES.

1.—A Meeting of all Company Commanders and as many Officers as possible will take place at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, April 25th, at 5.30 p.m., to discuss the future training programme of the Corps.

2.—The undermentioned amounts have been collected for Dr. Barnard's Home:—

Sergeants' Mess \$25.20

Canteen 4.20

Drafts for this amount has been forwarded to Secretary, Dr. Barnard's Home.

Mounted Infantry and Armoured Car Companies.

Members of the above Companies who will be attending the dinner and concert to be held at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, May 2nd, commencing at 7.45 p.m. may procure tickets from the following:—

Lieut. R. L. Moncrieff, A.C. Co.

2/Lieut. J. E. Edmond, A.C. Co.

C.S.M. R. H. Charles, M.I. Co.

C.S.M. A. C. Gyles, A.C. Co.

C.O.M.S. A. G. Kew, A.C. Co.

C.O.M.S. G. W. Sewell, M.I. Co.

Sergt. A. Butler-Potts, M.I. Co.

Corpl. Ho Leung, A.C. Co.

L/Corpl. S. C. Ho, Med. Sec.

L/Corpl. J. K. Bousfield, A.S.C. Cadre.

Pte. H. Ki, A.C. Co.

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HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 21st, 1927.	
R.K. Bank	\$1,035 nom.
Do, London	\$113 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$231 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$232 nom.
Do, Calcutta	\$213 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$224 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$242 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$360 nom.
China Underwriters	\$30.80 nom.
North China Ins.	Tls. 1 1/2 buy.
Union Insurance	\$236 nom.
Yongtze Insurance	Mex. \$38 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$235 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$240 buy.
Waiwai Insurance	\$31 nom.
Donghai Insurance	\$31 nom.
Steamships	\$204 buy.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$1.10 nom.
Indo-China (Fret)	\$30 nom.
Do, (Ref.)	\$40 nom.
Shell Transport	\$55 nom.
Star Line	\$52 nom.
Waiwai Insurance	\$144 buy.
China Sugars	\$19 nom.
Malacca Sugars	\$31 nom.
Bengetts	\$1.70 buy.
Kailas Mining Ad.	\$38 nom.
Langkai (combined)	Tls. 21 nom.
Do, (single)	Tls. 24 nom.
S.S. Explorations	Tls. 4 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 7 nom.
Rails	\$4 nom.
Trunch Mines	\$21/2 nom.
Urals Caspian	\$3/4 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$95 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$38 nom.
Hongkong	Tls. 150 nom.
New Engineering	Tls. 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$6.90 nom.
H.K. Lands	\$53 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	\$48 nom.
H.K. Territorials	\$114 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$124 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$38 nom.
Burl Leads	\$14 nom.
Oriental	Tls. 71 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 54 nom.
Do, (new)	Tls. 27 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 24 nom.
H.K. Tramways	\$204 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	\$15 nom.
Do, (new)	\$3 nom.
Singapore Tractions	\$11/2 nom.
Taxi	\$174 buy.
Amalgams	\$3 nom.
Canton Iron	\$5 nom.
Cementa (combined)	\$7 nom.
Do, (old)	\$3 nom.
Do, (new)	\$3 nom.
China Lights (combined)	\$12 buy.
Do, (old)	\$3 nom.
Do, (new)	\$3 nom.
China Providents	\$4 nom.
Constructions	\$230 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$15 nom.
Der A Wings	\$6 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$4 buy.
Mario Electric	\$35 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$10 nom.
Do, (new)	\$5 nom.
Lao Crawfords	\$7 nom.
Macintosh	\$194 nom.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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time in
every
household. Every
Bug, Flea, Beetle,
Moth, Fly, etc., dies
once it has come into
proper contact with

KEATING'S

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 21st, 1927.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	204
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 3/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/0 3/16
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/1 8/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 5/16
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1245
Credit, 4 months' sight	1320
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49
Credit, at 60 days' sight	50 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	135 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	126 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	126 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	100
On Yokohama—On demand	85
On Manila—On demand	87
On Singapore—On demand	123
On Batavia—On demand	nom.
On Hongkong—On demand	92 1/2
Overseas Bank's Buying rate	\$9.65
Gold Loan, 100 fine per 100	100
Bar Silver, per oz.	16 3/16
2 notes	\$9 buy.
United Arabes	\$20 nom.
Watana (old)	\$11 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$3 nom.
Telephones	\$33 nom.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; as—sales	nom.—nominal.

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Sandwiches, each .05

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ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS,
January to June, 1924.
WITH INDEX. Price—\$7.50.
On sale at the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

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Sure and certain for all Female complaints. Every lady should keep a box in the house.

Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the world.
Proprietor: MARTIN, Chichester, England.

PLOUGHING THROUGH THE MUD.

"GRIM DETERMINATION" SHOWN BY
ST. JOSEPH'S BOYS.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEETING DESPITE RAIN
AND QUAGMIRE.

Ploughing through the quagmire caused by the heavy rain, and putting up with a steady drizzle throughout, boys of St. Joseph's College showed a fixed determination yesterday afternoon on the Hong Kong Football Club ground to carry through their 11th annual athletic sports.

The winners certainly deserved their prizes, and all competitors merited well-deserved commendation, for the going was very heavy. The difficulties, however, the boys pluckily carried on with smiles on their faces to the end, and the meeting ended with the temper of officials, competitors and spectators alike unimpaired.

Owing to the sudden, slippery ground no outstanding times were recorded and it was impossible for competitors to give of their best. The meeting was held under the patronage of His Lordship Bishop H. Valerius and at the conclusion of the evening Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools) distributed the prizes, having been an interested spectator throughout. Rev. Bro. Aimar, the Principal of St. Joseph's College, and his staff, were, of course, present.

The 400 yards flat race (senior) challenge cup was won outright by C. Figueroa, who also had the honour of winning the gold medal as Champion of the sports meeting.

The Officials.

The General Committee, under the Presidency of the Rev. Bro. Aimar, Director of the College, comprised, in addition to the Brothers of St. Joseph's, Messrs. H. Dixon, J. P. Braga, J. M. Noronha and J. P. Xavier. The Working Committee comprised Messrs. C. E. Haynes, S. A. Rumjahn, J. E. Ward, Cheung Wye Sam, R. Chelvan and J. E. Noronha, with the Rev. Bro. Cassian and Mr. Edward Cheung as Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Starter:—Mr. A. W. J. Gilmore; Handicappers:—Messrs. W. H. Cheung and C. Dragon; Time Keepers:—Messrs. A. E. Carvalho, P. Lim and R. Wong; Scorers:—Messrs. Ng Sau Yan and C. M. Houghton.

The Prizes.

In addition to the challenge cups which have been keenly competed for during past years, a beautiful cup presented by the Portuguese Staff of the Chartered Bank, was presented as an annual challenge cup for the Junior Half-mile Race. To be won outright, this must be won three years in succession.

The thanks of the College authorities were expressed to the following for donating either cups or money for this year's meeting:—Messrs. The Wing On Co. Ltd., Lane, Crawford, Ltd., the New Chen Kwong Co. Ltd., the "Three Castles" Cup, the Commercial Press, Ltd., the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., Ma Wing Chan, W. Matthias, Woo Hay Tong, C. E. Haynes, B. M. Talati, V. Rupchand Mok Kong San, Ho Yu, N. L. Mohideen, A. Fong, Sheriff Bros., and Dr. W. T. Cheung.

At the conclusion of the sports, Mr. E. Ralphs, who distributed the prizes, said that he was always pleased to be present at such a function under the auspices of St. Joseph's College whose authorities invariably made him welcome.

Mr. Ralphs went on to congratulate winners on their achievements, and commended all the competitors who had taken part on the grim determination they had shown in ploughing through the mud. The rain had come down and flooded the course, but it had failed to damp their enthusiasm. He hoped that Brother Aimar would before very long have attached to their new College at Kowloon spacious playing fields, which would be greatly to their advantage in sport.

Mr. Ralphs then distributed the prizes, the list of winners being given below.

LAWN TENNIS.

NO PLAY YESTERDAY.
INTERESTING MATCHES
TO-DAY.

The heavy overnight rain on Wednesday left the courts at the Hong Kong Cricket Club saturated yesterday and no matches were played.

It is doubtful whether any play is possible to-day, as even if the rain keeps off, the ground must take some time to get dry. Several interesting matches have been arranged for this afternoon. On the stand court, H. D. and S. A. Rumjahn will be opposed to M. K. and Horace Lo in the fourth round of the Open Doubles. The winners will qualify for the semi-final. Ng Sze Cheung will try conclusions with Colonel Russell Brown in the Open Singles. They meet for the third time and profiting by experience, they are starting earlier to-day at 4 p.m. The match will probably attract a large number of spectators.

At the conclusion, Brother Aimar presented Mr. Ralphs with a beautiful little model in silver of a Chinese junk, from the pupils of St. Joseph's College.

Mr. Ralphs replied that it would be a souvenir he would much appreciate, and one which would all days remind him of St. Joseph's College and Hong Kong when he left the Colony.

THE RESULTS.

The results of the various events were as follows:

Long Jump (Junior).—1, C. Paley; 2, J. Mark.
Long Jump (Senior).—1, Chan Hing; 2, Y. Fernandez.
100 Yards (Junior).—1, L. Silva; 2, C. Santos.
100 Yards (Senior).—1, C. Victor; 2, Lam Ho Yin.
100 Yards, handicap (boys from 8 to 10).—1, D. Alves; 2, R. Crestigo; 3, T. Alves.
High Jump (Juniors).—1, C. Paley; 2, J. Mark.
High Jump (Seniors).—1, Lam Ho Yin; 2, C. Wing Yau.

440 Yards (Juniors) for Challenge Cup presented by old Joseph's of Cable Co.—1, L. Silva; 2, C. Santos.

440 Yards (Seniors) for similar challenge cup.—1, C. Figueroa; 2, V. Fernandez.

120 Yards, handicap (boys of the St. Louis Industrial School).—1, Lai Ting; 2, Wai Yuen; 3, Lew Tak.

120 Yards, handicap (boys of the Kai Lap School).—1, Chan Kin; 2, Sui Tang; 3, Sak Kwan.

220 Yards (Juniors).—1, R. Camp; 2, Ng Leong.

220 Yards (Seniors) for Challenge Cup presented by S.T.C.A.—1, D. Leonard; 2, C. Victor.

220 Yards invitation relay race (open to schools of the Colony).—Won by St. Paul's College.

Sack Race (50 yards, open).—1, C. Victor; 2, A. Pereira.

Three mile bicycle race (handicap).—1, Peter Silva; 2, Peter Chan.

120 Yards, handicap (open to pupils of the Italian Convent School).—1, C. Barros; 2, R. Murphy; 3, D. Leonard.

Inter-Class Relay Race (Juniors).—1, Class 55 V. E.

120 Yards, handicap (open to pupils of St. Mary's School).—1, H. Sousa; 2, J. Wong.

1 Mile (Senior and Junior) Challenge Cup presented by Mr. E. A. Hyder.—Senior, 1, C. Figueroa; 2, A. Mills. Junior.—1, E. Cruz; 2, J. Murphy.

120 Yards, handicap (open to pupils of the French Convent School).—1, Joyce Walker; 2, Iris Frith; 3, N. Zimmern.

Inter-Class Relay Race (Seniors, classes 1 to IV).—1, Class I.

Ambulance Race.—1, Ho Siu Yan; 2, Woo Jay Chuen.

Scouts Race (220 yards).—1, Lew Ying Hing; 2, Tang Yang Sheng.

Hurdle Race (120 yards, Juniors).—1, L. Silva; 2, C. Santos.

Hurdle Race (120 yards, Seniors).—1, C. H. Leong; 2, C. Wing Yau.

120 Yards, handicap (open to St. Francis School).—1, Mary Fisher; 2, Mary Bowan; 3, A. Xavier.

Half-mile (Junior) Challenge cup presented by the Portuguese Staff of the Chartered Bank.—1, L. Silva; 2, S. Lau.

Half-mile (Seniors) Challenge cup presented by the Portuguese Staff of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.—1, C. Figueroa; 2, A. Mills.

120 Yards, potato race (past pupils).—1, A. E. Carvalho; 2, G. Lim.

Consolation Race, 220 yards (Juniors).—1, Chan Kwok Yun; 2, A. Pinna.

Consolation Race 220 yards (Juniors).—1, R. Silva Netto; 2, P. A. Xavier.

LOCAL GOLF.

THE EASTER HOLIDAY
MEETING.

THE COMPLETE RESULTS.

The complete results are now to hand of the Easter Meeting at Fanling, which was concluded on Tuesday. We have already published the results in part of the Shanghai Visitors' Cup competition, in which there was a tie, but so as to show the scores of the morning round and afternoon round we give the complete tabulated list below, and also the results of the other competition held during the holiday.

Shanghai Visitors' Cup.

N. L. Smith*... 83+83=166—14=154
A. E. Wood*... 84+84=168—14=154
J. S. MacLaren 84+83=167—14=153
J. W. Franks... 83+80=163—14=149
L. G. S. Dodwell 82+83=165—10=155

*Tie and play off.

Best Single round:
Surgeon-Comdr. Aubrey 77-8=85
There were 42 entries.

Bogey Pool.

Surgeon-Comdr. Aubrey, 3 up.
N. L. Smith and W. L. Dunbar, all square divide second prize.
E. L. Sim, R. M. Finlayson and H. F. Bloxham, all one down.

77 cards were taken out.

Medal Round.

A. E. Wood... 94=15=79
Other scores:
J. S. MacLaren... 91=12=80
M. Drevard... 100=16=82
There were 15 entries.

Fourballs Against Bogey.

L. R. Andrews and L. G. S. Dodwell, 2 up.
C. L. Sandes and H. G. Sheldon, 2 up.

L. G. S. Dodwell and R. M. Smith, 2 up.
M. Drevard and F. D. Wood, 1 up.

G. Aubrey and L. R. Andrews, all square.
A. E. Lissaman and G. S. Edward, 1 down.

15 pairs entered.

Mixed Foursomes.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Whyte Smith (win) 87=11=78
Mrs. Drevard and D. G. Bruce... 92=14=78
Mrs. Cleland and A. E. Lissaman... 90=16=81

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Parolov... 101=13=83
Mrs. Paterson and Capt. Morris... 94=9=85
17 pairs entered.

The Replay.

The tie between N. L. Smith and A. E. Wood in the Shanghai Visitors' Cup competition is to be played off to-morrow at Fanling. The former's handicap is 7 and the latter's 15.

Junior Section and K.G.O. Match.

It will be remembered that the match arranged between the Junior Section (Happy Valley) of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club and the Kowloon Golf Club was postponed recently on account of weather conditions. This event has now been fixed for Sunday over the Kowloon City Course. There are sixteen a side and the first match will start at 9.45 a.m. Singles will be played in the morning and foursomes in the afternoon.

The teams have been selected as under:—

Junior Section:—J. McCubbin (capt.), H. McIlvish, H. Campbell, J. Laing, F. E. Booker, R. C. Wallace, P. Morrison, W. McKay, W. McG. Davis, G. McLeod, F. Glover, W. Pryde, J. McBride, A. Goldenberg.

Kowloon Golf Club:—J. D. Thomson (capt.), F. E. Remedios, A. W. da Roza, E. F. Andrews, E. D. da Roza, F. K. Remedios, W. Paterson, H. W. Page, J. M. McLaggan, S. Hewkin, S. Gray, J. C. Long, W. S. Hillier, W. J. Carroll, I. B. Trevor and J. McQueen.

Captain's Cup.

The Kowloon Golf Club have fixed April 23rd and 24th as the final dates for qualifying for the Captain's Cup competition. The following have survived the earlier rounds: A. W. da Roza, F. K. Remedios, J. M. McLaggan, E. D. da Roza, S. Gray and F. E. Remedios.

GOLF AT TIENTSIN.

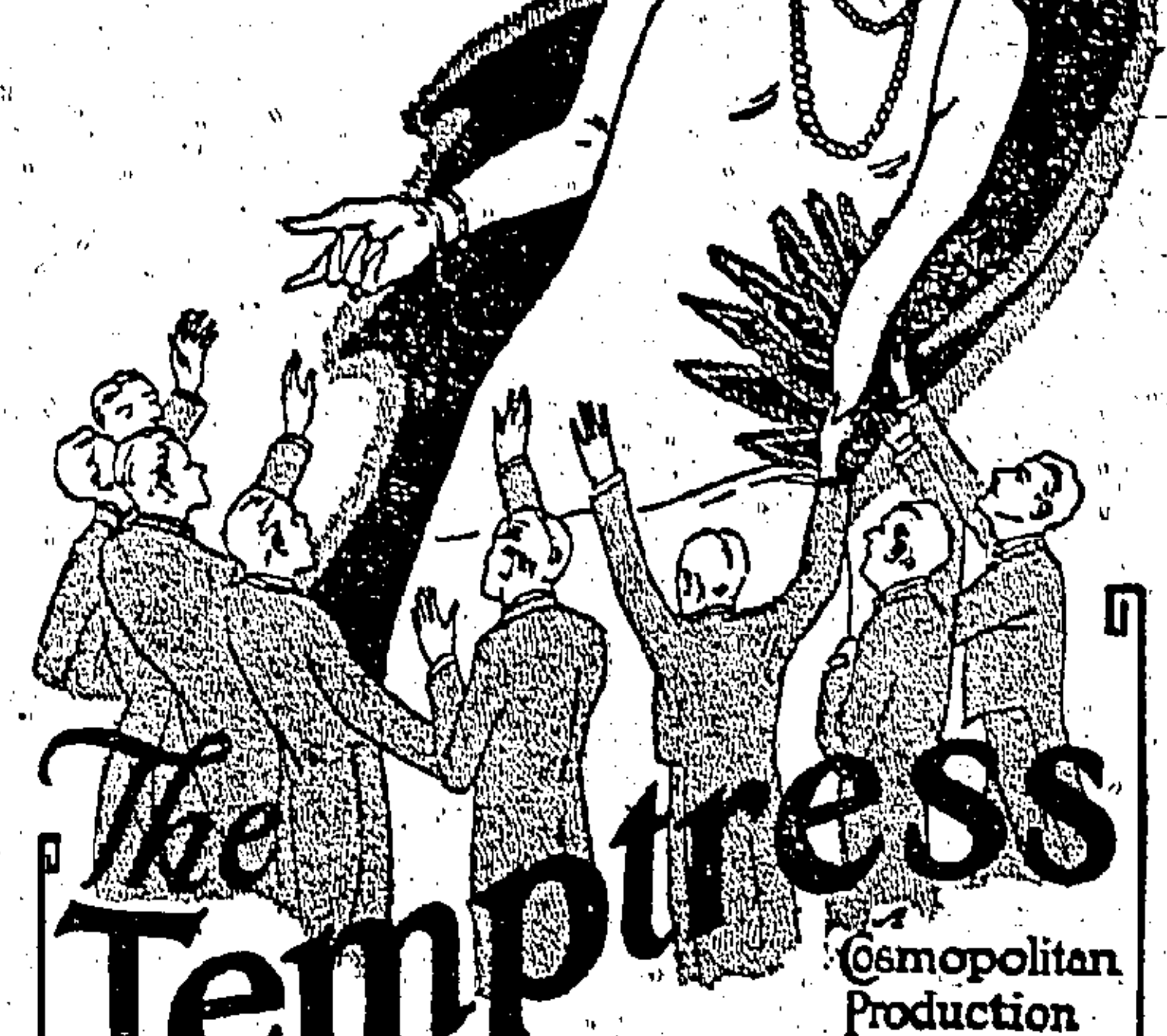
E. R. Hodd beat M. Ikeda by 3 up and 2 to play in the reply of the Tientsin Junior Golf Championship. At the end of the first from Ikeda led by four holes, but Hodd making a fine recovery in the second half led by one hole at the turn.

FOOTBALL.

A CORRECTION.

An official of the Sporting Club de Macao writes to inform us that with regard to the recent visit of the Hong Kong Chinese Boy Scout Footballers to Macao the drawn game in the series was played between the said Boy Scouts and the 1st Division of the Sporting Club of Macao, and not with a mixed Macao team as stated.

She Was a Passion Flower!



The Temptress
Cosmopolitan Production
Directed by **FRED NIBLO**
with **Greta Garbo~Antonio Moreno**
Lionel Barrymore
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RENAISSANCE

STAR

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

BUSTER KEATON

IN
OUR HOSPITALITY

SUNDAY, APRIL 24th,

THE MORROW OF

ST. GEORGE'S DAY

at 9.20 p.m.

THE MASSED BANDS

of
1st BN. THE CAMERONIANS
and

**2nd BN. THE KING'S OWN
SCOTTISH BORDERERS**
will give an

ENGLISH CONCERT

at the

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Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Servicemen: Half Price, to \$2 & \$1 Seats.

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for restful
slumber



Mackintosh's Short Sleeve and Short Leg Pyjamas are made on the principle that you do not want to be awaked like a mummy those hot nights; nor do you want your pyjamas to pinch you back to wakefulness every time you stretch or turn. They are cut roomy in fit from a fine hand-rearing cloth, light in weight yet absorbent.

NO COLLAR, SHORT SLEEVES and SHORT LEGS in plain white, Blue and Buff. \$8.50 per suit.

SUMMER BATH ROBES IN ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES

Mackintosh
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS & Co. Ltd.
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Fancy Top
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THE BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—I read with great interest the leading article in your Thursday's issue regarding the Cinematograph Film Bill recently introduced in the House of Commons. As you are no doubt aware the Federation of British Industries is largely responsible for the existence of this Bill. In December, 1925, the Federation, in conjunction with other National organisations, laid before the Board of Trade a proposal in the form of a draft Parliamentary Bill for the introduction of a system (involving both the renter and the exhibitor) for the compulsory showing of a steadily increasing proportion of British pictures. At the present time the American industry has a 90 per cent. share of the screens in the British Empire, and it will be readily seen how essential is prompt action for the restoration of British production.

The Federation are convinced that a sound British industry can be established and will establish itself, if the suggested measures are taken to ensure it a regular outlet within Great Britain and the British Dominions. The Federation are also satisfied that until the British industry is developed by these means, export trade is not to be looked for. Until a regular British output is assured there can be no assured and regular export business. It is, therefore, useless to look to foreign markets to supply the outlet required either by reciprocity schemes, or otherwise.

In the Federation's opinion, the salvation of the British industry is only to be found in the Empire market, reasonable access to which is secured without Government intervention on the lines indicated. As the industry develops under these more favourable conditions, its export trade must necessarily increase and place it in a position to deal on equal terms with the larger foreign markets that exist.

The objections which have been taken to the Federation's scheme can be reduced to a doubt whether if such a scheme were introduced there would be available an adequate supply of British pictures of a good standard. It is important at this stage to know fairly accurately the number of films necessary to provide the proportion of a British picture during the first year of the operation of a quota. There are said to be 3,600 Cinema Theatres in Great Britain and the quota is proposed to start at 12½ per cent. The 3,600 Cinemas will at the most require two feature films in each of their bi-weekly programmes, say, for purpose of this calculation, 200 films per theatre per annum. A feature film, taking into consideration type, rental and varying conditions would be considered to have booked well if it secured 1,200 theatres. This would need 800 films a year to serve the 3,600 theatres.

Assume, however, that each film offered commands 1,000 bookings; the total of British and foreign films necessary to supply the 3,600 theatres would be 720. A 12½ per cent. quota would thus require 90 British films for the year's consumption.

It is further necessary to enquire how far the Studio equipment and personnel is available for the production of this number of pictures. The following studies are now available for film production: Dea's, Clapham Park, Crickwood, Histon (Ideal), Esher, Gosport, Islington, Surbiton, Torquay, Twickenham, Walton-on-Thames and Wotton Hall.

In the opinion of the F.B.I. Film Group it would, subject in some cases to the improvement of equipment, be reasonable to estimate the annual output of these studios at not less than 115 feature films per year.

It therefore appears that with present facilities the minimum output of 90 British films a year, could be relied upon. This is without reckoning the output from the new Boreham Wood studios—now approaching completion or others that are contemplated if sufficient encouragement is given by Government legislation. At the same time it would be well to provide a margin for selection by the Exhibitor over and above the essential requirements. If this margin is placed at 25 per cent, a gross figure is reached of say 115 British films in the first quota year. As stated above this could be quite easily forthcoming on present British facilities.

It should be observed that the F.B.I. Film Group embraces practically all the British firms at present actively engaged in film production, so that the estimates contained in this and the preceding paragraph may be considered reliable.

The question of available personnel in British studios has next to be considered. Absence of activity during and since the War has kept the available Film Directors somewhat in the background. Several have migrated to America and have met with success there.

(Continued on next Column).

A "RED" REFUGEE ARRESTED.

SUSPICIOUS DOCUMENTS FOUND ON HIM.

A Hakkia student of the Canton Medical College named Ho Hon Kiu was arrested yesterday morning on the wharf while on his way back to his home in Swatow. It is said that he was forced to flee from Canton during the Anti-Red campaign and documents of a seditious nature were, it is alleged, found in his baggage.

He appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, but was remanded on the application of Det.-Inspector Reynolds in order that the documents might be translated.

Police evidence was that said the documents, included drawings and printed matter. There were ten large sheets.

Mr. Lindell: Are they posters?

Yes.

Anti-British, I suppose.—Partly anti-British, but principally anti-foreign.

Accused said that he bought the documents at Canton to read on board the ship.

He was remanded until Monday.

There are, however, some 25 experienced British Directors in Great Britain, some of whom are equal to the very best in the world, and any of whom can turn out films of the varying grades required by the market. Several in this list have come prominently to the fore in connection with recent British productions in which their outstanding abilities have been amply demonstrated. There is also a good supply of able young men who are only awaiting the opportunities which a developed industry will afford them.

Moreover, there is no lack of camera men and dark room hands. Indeed recent British productions have given remarkable evidence of first rate photographic quality.

As regards dramatic and literary ability there should be no difficulties. British literature and British drama are unrivalled. In fact the success of Hollywood has been to a large extent founded on British stories and British players.

Misunderstanding arises from the fact that critics of British films always insist on comparing any British film with a foreign super-production. They ignore the fact that the bulk of the films imported and shown are of quite a different class. It is estimated that of the 700 or so feature pictures which are shown in Britain during the year, not more than about 50 can be regarded as high class super-productions of the class which comprises such pictures as those featuring Chaplin, Fairbanks, Harold Lloyd, Mary Pickford, John Barrymore and the late Rudolph Valentino. These pictures cost anything between £20,000 and £300,000 to produce. Of the remaining 650 pictures the cost ranges from £20,000 down to less than £5,000.

Many of them are what might be called the result of mass production and are merely the produce of Hollywood routine, yet they find a ready place in the theatres in the poorer districts which cannot afford the high-placed super-pictures.

The Federation recognises that the outstanding success of some half-dozen British films does not in itself constitute any proof that the difficulty has been solved.

The fact that a few good pictures have been made and sold does not prove that the requisite capital will be forthcoming to build up an industry. As long as American control exists British production will necessarily be confined to the making from time to time of a few good isolated pictures. If a real industry is to be built up and the requisite finance assured the producing companies must be in a position to maintain a regular output. Before such companies can lay their plans for a series of pictures they must know that they will have a reasonably assured market, provided their product is adequate. Without the assistance of the quota the British industry will never have this assurance.

The estimated production of British studios during 1926 is perhaps 15 feature pictures. The annual production of American industry is between six and eight hundred. The creation of an industry in Great Britain even in a small degree comparable to the American industry would be of immense benefit in the relief of unemployment and the enhancement of British prestige, while the reaction upon the British export trade must be of great importance. It is unthinkable that with the enormous commercial advantages now possessed by the American industry any really satisfactory development in our own production can be secured without some artificial system of assistance for at least a few years.

Taking all these facts into consideration the Federation ventures to submit that the recent success of British productions should rather be an additional argument for the introduction of the proposed quota than an argument against it as showing beyond all doubt that a sufficient supply of suitable British pictures will be available.—I am, Yours faithfully,

G. W. SEWELL,
Representative in South China for the Federation of British Industries.

April 21st, 1927.

AT THE QUEEN'S CINEMA.

GRETA GARBO IN "THE TEMPTRESS."

AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

We have seen several screen plays lately which were remarkable for their artistic photography, but "The Temptress" shows better than any what can be done in that direction. In every scene the staging, the grouping of the performers, and the lighting, have been carefully arranged, and the result is everywhere pleasing and interesting. This is the more remarkable as "The Temptress" is an exceedingly emotional play in which three stars are appearing, and it is, unfortunately, a screen convention to have a number of large "close ups" of stars "registering" their emotions. Unless one is lucky enough to be seated in the middle of the theatre, at just the right distance, such pictures tend to be extraordinary distortions, besides holding up the action of the story. That the producer of "The Temptress" was sufficiently strong minded and the stars sufficiently unselfish, to break away from this tradition is a real triumph.

Metro Goldwin Mayer have scored yet another point, the film opens excellently, the first scene being among the best and it takes one at once into the story.

"The Temptress" is adapted from a novel by Vicente Blasco Ibañez and is in every way suited to the needs of the screen. It is emotional dramatic and quickly moving, and gives an opportunity for interesting scenic effects. The lovely temptress Elena is the type of woman who makes or mars men. To the vicious and the weak her beauty has an effect entirely baneful and destructive, but, in contrast to these, it can prove a source of strength and inspiration to a man of will power and resolution. Greta Garbo has realised this, and she presents Elena not as a mere Siren, but as a very lovely woman who is fully conscious of her beauty but not of the destruction it may cause. She is a rather pitiful heroine, thrust by an ambitious husband into an unpleasant situation, and constantly being fought over by men whom she hardly notices.

This is a film which might easily have been dull and rather unpleasant; instead it is an artistic treat and a really fine play. As Greta Garbo is an excellent heroine, so is Antonio Moreno the best ideal of a hero, handsome, strong and manly, without being either a sheik or a strong silent man, Roy d'Arcy also makes a quite diabolical and yet charming villain. If you like a good strong play which you will remember and discuss afterwards, go to the Queen's to-day or Saturday.

Buster Keaton Comedy At The Star.

A really amusing comedy called "Our Hospitality" is showing at The Star till Saturday.

The story concerns the troubles of the last of the McKays when he returns to his home in Kentucky and makes the technical mistake of falling in love with the beautiful daughter of the house of Canfield, which family has wiped out the McKays in their long-standing feud. Keaton was simply immense as the naive youth, and his adventures left the spectators with jawbones aching from laughter.

The programme at Sunday's Masque Band Concert at the Queen's is given below. It should prove very popular containing as it does some of the best of English light music and the fine "Suite in F" by that remarkable modern composer, Gustaf Holst:

- 1.—March of the Peers.....Sullivan.
- 2.—Overture—"Maritana".....Wallace.
- 3.—Selection—"Squire's Songs".....Squire.
- 4.—Suite in F.....Holst.
- 5.—Humorous Variations "Three Blind Mice".....Lottor.
- 6.—Three Dances from Henry VIII.....German.
- 7.—Selection—"Iolanthe".....Sullivan.
- 8.—Grand Military Tattoo.....Rogan.

PURVEYOR OF PUTRID FISH.

20 CENTS TAKINGS OFFERED AS A BRIBE.

A quaint case came before the magistrate at the Central Court yesterday morning. A Chinese, desiring to become a fishmonger, secured some pieces of unwholesome fish from the refuse tip at the Repulse Bay Hotel. Apparently he had no difficulty in finding customers for his noxious stock-in-trade, for he sold it in strips to the villagers. He was arrested by an Indian policeman for selling fish without a licence, and to his captor he offered his takings—30 cents—as the price of a licence.

He was fined \$20 or 14 days' imprisonment for neglecting to provide himself with a licence; and an extra 14 days was added to this for attempted bribery.

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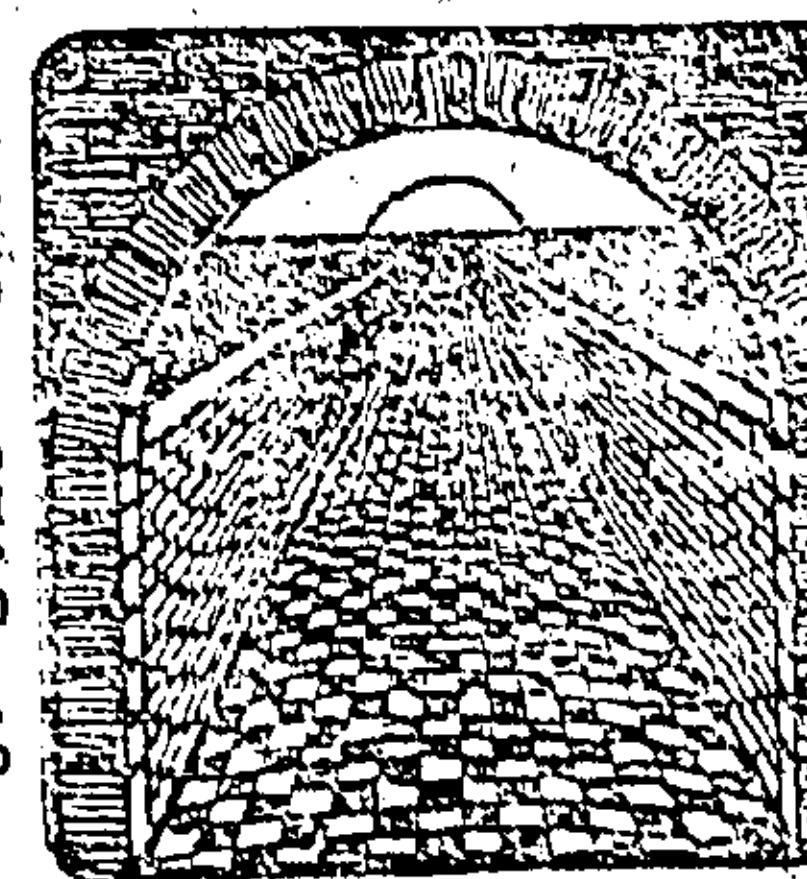
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Hong Kong Weekly Press.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

THE PAST WEEK HAS SEEN A REMARKABLE CHANGE IN THE CHINESE SITUATION. THE KUOMINTANG, THE GREAT POLITICAL PARTY OF THE NATIONALISTS WHICH FOR MONTHS PAST HAS BEEN DOMINATED BY EXTREMISTS, HAS BEEN SPLIT IN TWO.

The rivalry between General Chiang Kai Shek, on the one side, and the Committee directing affairs in Hankow on the other, came to a head on Good Friday where, under orders from the military leader, all communists throughout the South were arrested or driven into hiding.

Naturally, the *coup* was not accomplished without some fighting but, so far, the militarists have carried everything before them and Kwangtung and the Coast Ports, at any rate, seem now to have better prospects of a peaceful trading period than they have enjoyed during the past two years.

The political outlook is obscure; but one clear fact emerges. The paid agitators, who have made life intolerable for the foreigner, are scattered. Many of the ring-leaders are in gaol.

The full story is given in the **HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS**, published To-day. It makes exceedingly interesting reading and copies of the paper should be mailed to all friends at Home.

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CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

A BIG PARADE TODAY.

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

HOUSEHOLDERS ASKED TO GIVE A MONTH'S RENT TO WAR CHEST.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Militarists in Canton supporting General Chiang Kai Shek claim that more than 300 students, labour, trade, and other organizations have formally pledged their support to the Nanking régime. These organizations will stage a parade today (Friday), but in order to prevent "Reds," or opponents to the Chiang Kai Shek faction in politics from causing a disturbance which might discredit the administration, the parade will not pass Tungshan or Shaki, the Bund nearest to Shamoon.

According to reports in the local press, the American, British, and Japanese consuls who called on the Police Headquarters the other day were assured that all protection necessary would be afforded to foreigners who might now live safely in Canton.

Certain Canton newspapers, which have just white-washed themselves, are now beginning to discover that M. Borodin, at one time the actual ruler in Canton, is not a Russian, but a Jew.

"Reds" and "Whites" are all one when it comes to a matter of taxation. Canton householders are being asked to celebrate the suppression of Bolshevism by contributing a sum equivalent to the monthly rent to the military chest of the followers of General Chiang Kai Shek.

An American returned student will replace an English returned student as head of the revenue bureau in the new Canton Ministry of Finance. Mr. Ching Tin Hoo, a graduate of the University of California, is to succeed Dr. Lin Tse Fung, formerly of the Alice Memorial Hospital of Hong Kong and a law student in London. Dr. Lin is considered one of the ablest officials in the Canton service, but his connection with Mr. T. Y. Soong, the ousted Finance Minister, has led to his dismissal. No one knowing Dr. Lin, however, would think of describing him as a "Red."

In the work of suppressing extremists in Canton and vicinity, large quantities of arms and war supplies have been seized. In the districts outside Canton, where the regular Police and Military forces do not reach, it is understood that many bandits and pirates have made raids on the People's Volunteers and the Peasants Corps under the pretext of hunting down the "Reds."

The people of Kowloon are clamouring for a reduction of the present taxes, declaring that the business of the whole port will be suspended as a protest, if the local authorities do not comply with the wishes of the public.

The railways in Kwangtung, mostly connecting Canton City and inland towns, are to revert to provincial control, and will no longer be under the authority of the Ministry of Communications at Hankow. This shows that Canton does not mean to recognize the Hankow faction of the Kuomintang Party. Mr. Sun Fo is Hankow's Minister of Communications. Railway traffic from Canton is now normal. During the suppression of "Reds" there was some interruption on the Canton-Samshui and the Canton-Hankow (Kwangtung Section) lines.

It having been decided that Mr. Chen Shih Jen, Commissioner of Civil Affairs in Canton, is not a

(Continued on next column.)

CANTON-HONG KONG STRIKERS' UNION.

ITS RE-ORGANISATION.

WORKERS OPPRESSED BY EXTREMISTS.

The Canton-Hong Kong Strikers' Union which has hitherto been dominated by the extremists, has been reorganised by order of the Government and a new committee has been appointed.

On Monday, a special meeting was held in the hall of the Provincial Kuomintang headquarters. Over 800 representatives were present.

After the usual ceremony of three bows before the Party and National flags, and the reading of Dr. Sun's Last Will, Chui Tin Sun and Chen Fu Muk made a political report. Other addresses were delivered describing the conditions on Friday morning, April 15th, when a search and arrests in the city were made.

The following proposals were passed at the meeting:

1. The Kuomintang authorities in order to maintain the victories of the Revolutionary Army, to confirm the foundation of the Party, and to emancipate peasants and labourers, have taken drastic measures to purge the Kuomintang of extremists, therefore, for the benefit of the revolution, we must support the Kuomintang.

2. A Special Committee of the Government having been appointed to cope with the present situation, we must support them.

3. Hitherto the Strike Committee were composed of extremists and the workers were oppressed by them. But now the Strikers Union has been purged of them, we must obey the newly appointed committee who will lead us to the road of freedom.

4. Sacrifices have been made by strikers in the long strike to hasten the success of the National Revolution, we must continue to do so until the revolution is completed, and Imperialism and Militarism are crushed.—Canton Gazette.

"Red," he is being asked to withdraw his resignation and retain his post.

General Leung Hung Kai, formerly Officer Commanding the Troops in Kowloon, and Mr. Lum Chik Min, formerly managing-director of the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, are to be released from military prison, provided that General Chiang Kai Shek approves.

The process of ejecting non-rent-paying tenants in Canton has begun, and Police have been executing the orders vigorously in the Western districts of the City. Now the strikers and unemployed are asking for leniency in this matter. It will be remembered that, on the commencement of the strike and boycott, thousands of Hong Kong Chinese made their way back to Canton and occupied all the available houses. Many of them have been occupying the houses ever since.

RE-ORGANISATION.

CANTON, April 20th.

Following the measures against illegitimate unions, eliminating all bad characters, these unions have decided on a general reorganisation, after approval by the Kuomintang Party authorities of the reorganisation plan.

Effective steps are being taken to maintain order, and the general situation is reassuring.

Public organisations have held a demonstration expressing their firm resolution to support the Government's work for the enforcement of the Nationalist decisions.—Canton Information Bureau.

RUMOURS IN SHANGHAI.

ATTEMPT TO CREATE A PANIC.

WORK OF AGITATORS.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S SEAL FORGED.

A message to the Canton Gazette from Shanghai dated, April 4th seems to suggest that agitators are attempting to create a situation that would be embarrassing to General Chiang Kai Shek.

An advertisement, chopped with the seal of Chiang Kai Shek was sent to some of the Chinese newspapers warning Chinese residents to leave the Settlements as an attack upon the Settlements was in preparation. Enquiry established the fact that the seal on the advertisement was forged. The advertisements were not published but the rumours arising from them created a good deal of apprehension.

The text of the message to the Canton Gazette is as follows:

An attempt to create a panic among Chinese residents in the International Settlement and French concession, discredit General Chiang Kai Shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist forces in the eyes of his well wishers and to stir up trouble between General Chiang and foreign powers, was foiled Saturday by the editor of the *Sin Wen Pao*, one of Shanghai's most influential Chinese dailies.

The attempt was made in the form of an advertisement bearing the forged "chop-mark" of General Chiang, which warned Chinese residents of the International Settlement and the French Concession to quit their residences within ten days, as an attack would be made on the settlement and concession after the 10th day. This advertisement was sent to the *Sin Wen Pao* by a bearer who disappeared after delivering it. After a perusal of the advertisement, however, the editor became suspicious of it being genuine, although on it was stamped the "chop" of General Chiang.

After a few inquiries, the editor of the *Sin Wen Pao* found out that a similar advertisement had been received at the *Shen Pao*, another influential Chinese newspaper. The editors of both newspapers then communicated with General Chiang and asked him whether or not he had sent them an advertisement. General Chiang replied in the negative and the editors then informed him of the advertisement they had received bearing his chop mark.

Forgery.

General Chiang then asked to see the advertisement and after an examination of the "chop" pronounced it as a forgery.

Although efforts were made by General Chiang to trace the source of the advertisement, and its author or authors, he was unsuccessful.

While the advertisement was not published, its contents leaked out, causing no little apprehension among those of the Chinese community to hear of it. Yesterday, four influential Chinese families who reside in the international settlement, moved out while a number of others are planning to leave the city for Soochow and other ports.

Rumors were rife in the city Saturday and to-day that armed mobs were planning to break into the settlement to-day and that a general strike was to be called this week. Nothing authentic, however, could be learned. Meanwhile, although the truth of these rumors could not be ascertained, it was sufficient to cause a feeling of uneasiness not only among foreign residents of the International Settlement and the French concession, but among Chinese residents as well.

"Without Gloves."

However, not only is the Shanghai Defence Force ready to deal with any mob that attempts to break into the International Settlement and French concession, but the Nationalist troops under General Chiang are also ready to quell any disturbance caused by rioters. In line with his firm policy to keep peace and order in territory under his control, General Chiang, it is understood, has given strict orders that rioters be dealt with "without gloves on."

IMPORTED FORGED BANK NOTES.

CHINESE OFFICER'S SMART CAPTURE.

PRISONER GETS SIX MONTHS.

A Chinese who was arrested on March 7th in possession of forged notes on Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday. Ten dollar notes nominally to the value of \$4,600 were found on him when he was arrested in the act of leaving the *Sai On*.

A Chinese revenue officer, giving evidence, said that he was on search duty at the wharf when the *Sai On* came along side. He saw the accused, who was carrying an umbrella and a small parcel, looking furtively around among the passengers. Witness stopped him and opened the parcel and found that it contained two tins of tea. The tins were apparently filled with tea, but he felt something beneath the leaves. At this juncture of the search the prisoner dramatically "called upon death to relieve him from his misery." Witness summoned Revenue Officer Ward, and they took the man to the police station.

This evidence was corroborated by Revenue Officer Ward. Mr. Lindell inquired whether the man had actually "called for death" before the notes were discovered. Revenue Officer Ward replied that he was certain the man had done so, and that after the notes had been found, he again uttered a similar invocation.

Mr. J. B. Milne, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, said that he had examined the notes and found them to be forgeries of the notes issued by his bank.

The magistrate: Better ones than usual?—Yes, they have got the right signatures for the right series. Mr. Lindell: You have no idea where they were made?—No. Witness added that the bank would like to have the notes back in order to destroy them. His Worship replied that an order would be made by the police to confiscate and destroy the notes in due course.

Sub-inspector Lane said that, in accordance with the instructions of Mr. T. H. King, he had seized one of the tins with tea, and had found it weighed slightly more than 1 lb. 9 ozs. The same tin when filled with the bank notes and tea weighed 2 lbs. 10 ozs, a difference of over a pound.

Limp Excuses.

In a statement made at the police station prisoner said that he was asked by a fellow passenger to take the two tins ashore for him.

Mr. Lindell: Why was it necessary for him to ask you to carry such a small parcel?

Receiving no reply, His Worship told accused that if he could not offer any explanation he would be sent to gaol.

Accused then admitted that the man must have known the contents of the tins. Accused was to have met this man at the door of the Tung Fong boarding house.

The Magistrate: That is extraordinary. Why did you not take the police with you to find the man?

—I told the police next morning. The Magistrate: It was too late then. If you had been honest, you would have told them at once. Accused was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

"QUITE WELL" WITH FRACTURED SPINE.

ARRANGED TO LEAVE THE COLONY TO-DAY.

A young Chinese whose spine was broken during a brawl in a West Point boarding house appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday in a plaster jacket. Another Chinese was charged with causing grievous bodily harm.

The injured youth, who had arranged to leave the Colony, said that he was not pushed downstairs and the accused was not responsible for the injuries. The Magistrate said that in the circumstances he could not do otherwise than dismiss the case.

The Magistrate remarked that the young man had insisted upon leaving the hospital, though the doctor's certificate warned him that he did so at his own risk. The youth replied that he was "quite well now."

Mr. Lindell suggested that this feeling was due to the plaster jacket. "Do you still want to go abroad?" he asked.

The youth replied that he did.

The Magistrate: Do you realise that if you go abroad you are liable to die if the joints are not properly set when that jacket comes off?—No reply.

Do you want to die?—No.

The youth had passed his medical examination before the accident, but the Magistrate remarked that he should not be allowed to take risks in view of his injury.

It was stated that the ship on which the youth was to have travelled sails this morning.

Mr. Lindell: Take him to the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and see if some arrangements can be made.

A FOKI AND HIS CAMP BEDS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE WITHDRAWN.

MR. WOLFE'S PROTEST.

A Chinese constable, camp beds and a shop foki formed the principal protagonists in a Court case heard at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

The foki was arrested by the lukong at Morrison Street on Wednesday for hawking camp beds without a license, and when he appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday, he alleged through his solicitor, Mr. Horace Lo, that the prosecution was a malicious one.

The Hon. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, watched the case on behalf of the Police. Evidence given by the lukong was to the effect that on April 19th he saw defendant standing beside seven camp beds laid out on trestles in the footpath at Morrison Street. A man went up to defendant and asked the price of the beds. Witness then questioned defendant as to whether he had a license for hawking, and on learning that he had not, he arrested him.

Mr. Lo said that the defendant was the foki of a shop at No. 47, Morrison Street, where these camp beds were sold, and that the lukong went on a previous occasion to the shop and asked to see their license. The license was shown and in spite of that, the lukong arrested the foki the next day.

Mr. Wolfe said that the shop was a very small one and that the place was not big enough to transact all their business, so some of the beds were displayed in the street.

Mr. Lindell: But the sale must be proved. The constable said that the man only asked the price of the beds.

Mr. Wolfe said that he did not think it was necessary to prove the sale as the Ordinance says that anyone selling or attempting to sell must possess a license.

Continuing, the Chinese constable said that he had seen the defendant on previous occasions and that he knew he belonged to the shop in question. He arrested the man because he was selling outside his shop. He also stated that when he took up the defendant, the master of the shop shouted, "What do you arrest my foki for?" He matched the foki away, but before he had gone very far a police whistle was blown from the shop, and, in response, two other constables came on the scene.

Questioned by Mr. Wolfe, witness said that all the other shops at Morrison Street who sell wares in the street possess a hawkers' license, for which they pay \$24.

Allegation Withdrawn.

At this stage, Mr. Lo said that there was a misunderstanding in so far as his allegation against the Police for malicious prosecution was concerned. He said that his instructions were to the effect that on a previous occasion, the lukong had been to the shop to look at the license, and the next day, he persisted in arresting the foki. It had been his duty to make this allegation against him, but in view of the fact that other shops who sell their goods outside possess a license, he felt that this allegation was unjustified, and he would, therefore, withdraw it.

Asked if he would proceed Mr. Lo said that he could prove that his client was not hawking. According to Halsbury, a hawk is a person travelling with his goods on a horse or on a beast of burden from house to house.

Mr. Wolfe: We have no camels here. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lo said that he would call the manager of the shop to prove the beds were put out for sale.

The manager in the witness box said that the goods were not manufactured at the shop and that the shop was used exclusively for retail purposes. Nothing was placed outside the shop at all.

Charge Of Obstruction Proved. His Worship said that he could not charge the foki for hawking, but that the charge might be amended to one of obstruction.

Mr. Lo: I don't think the charge of obstruction could be placed against a foki.

Mr. Lindell: He was in charge of the obstruction.

After further evidence was taken, his Worship said that the charge of obstruction had been proved and fined the defendant \$5.

Mr. Wolfe: I would like to protest against allegations being broadcasted in this way without any foundation. I think it is rather a pity that such allegations should have been made against the Police when the defence had nothing to substantiate them.

Mr. Lindell: Well, Mr. Lo withdrew in open Court. He was going by his instructions.

Mr. Wolfe: He should at least have made some previous enquiries.

Mr. Lo replied that in view of what the Magistrate had said he did not think it was incumbent upon him to say more, beyond the fact that he was not in a position to make any enquiries and that he did not see where he could have got further information, unless the Police chose to tell him beforehand.

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OWING to Government Work in connection with Nollahs passing beneath the Tramway Track it will be necessary AS FROM APRIL 25th AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE To Turn all HAPPY VALLEY Cars Back at the Dragon Motor Garage. Cars both To and From that point will Travel via the Dragon Road Loop.

L. C. F. BRILLANT,
General Manager.

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DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 27th MAY 1927 (Weather Permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES. Entries will CLOSE at 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 27th of APRIL 1927.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH, KOWLOON.

FAREWELL SERVICE
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT
AT 6

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REV. G. R. LINDSAY, M.A.

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEES.

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Mr. E. V. M. R. de SOUSA, Auctioneer, at the CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDAS STREET, Hong Kong, on

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THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1927.

AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. GEO. C. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,
Mortgagees Solicitors,
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Or to—
Mr. E. V. M. R. de SOUSA,
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No. 4, Dundas Street,
Hong Kong, the 22nd April, 1927.

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NEW BOYS, Boarders and Day Boys, will be Admitted on MONDAY and TUESDAY Next, APRIL 25th and 27th.

THE REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
M.A., Oxon.,
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MACAO RACES.

FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING: SUNDAY, 24th APRIL, 1927.

FIRST RACE 11.30 A.M.

Entrance to Public Enclosure, 40 cents
Entrance to Members Stand, \$2.00

Special Race Steamer will run as under—

SATURDAY, 23rd APRIL

From Hong Kong. From Macao.
8.00 A.M. SUI AN 8.00 A.M. SUI TAI
3.00 P.M. SUI TAI 2.00 P.M. SUI AN

SUNDAY, 24th APRIL

From Hong Kong. From Macao.
8.00 A.M. SUI AN 8.30 P.M. SUI TAI
9.00 P.M. SUI TAI 5.30 P.M. SUI AN

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members Enclosure. Two Ladies Tickets may be had on application to the Secretary, I.R.E.O., Macao. Free of Charge.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-Members to the Members Enclosure. Tickets may be obtained at the Entrance Gate.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTICED that we are now under Instructions and Orders from our Head Office to Temporarily STOP BUSINESS for TWENTY-ONE (21) DAYS Commencing from the 18th INSTANT, because Readjustment of Accounts is to be made during this Interval of Time.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

[4809]

FANLING HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES.

NOTICE.

THE Postponed EASTER MEETING of the FANLING HUNT will be held on SATURDAY, APRIL 30th.

There will also be a MEETING on MAY 24th (EMPIRE DAY).

[4798]

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD., will be held on SATURDAY, 23rd DAY OF APRIL, 1927, at the Board Room of the Company 2nd Floor, RICHMOND BUILDING, Hong Kong, at 11 A.M. in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Financial Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1926, confirming the appointment of Two Directors and re-electing Two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th APRIL to the 23rd APRIL, 1927, both days inclusive.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
R. GUY WILKINSON,
Secretary,
14, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong. [4786]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW, 402, SIVERN ROAD, PEAK, Partly Furnished, Four Reception and Five Bedrooms, Tennis Court, Possession from 1st June.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING.

[4812]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Living Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Possession MAY 1st—Apply: LINSTAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[4776]

TO LET—Furnished or Unfurnished, 18, THE PEAK—Apply L. FORSTER.

[4810]

FURNISHED FLAT on PEAK TO LET: Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Two Reception Rooms and enclosed Verandah. Modern Sanitation. Immediate Possession. Apply Box 4796, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

[4796]

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1926.

Revised by Members.

PRICE ... 5s.

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

FLATS AND HOUSES.

A AVAILABLE—G. 1. Peak Road, Residential Quarters, Central location, beautiful grounds, entirely renovated, hot and cold water, excellent bathrooms. Rooms single or double, for bachelor or small families, furnished or unfurnished. Partial or whole service may be arranged. Use of tennis court later. Available by Taxi 40 cents, chair or pleasant walk. O. 1. Mid level flat or rooms available, furnished. O. 2. Repulse Bay, Well furnished house with fitted-in furniture as wardrobes, bookcases, cupboards, electrical fittings, etc., ready inserted. Flush system. Good grounds and excellent views. Available in part or whole. W. 12. Three houses, 12, 6 and 6 rooms rented together; formerly private hotel. Flats and houses available furnished or unfurnished, also single rooms for bachelors.

OWN YOUR HOME

Excellent houses and bungalows for part cash and instalments.

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Our moderate fee includes services (at your option) as follows: 1. Management of your property. 2. Rental collection. 3. No limit to tenants supplied and no charge for securing new tenants or for advertising during period of contract. 4. Auction or private sale. 5. Negotiation of mortgage. 6. Insurance arranged free of charge to you. 7. Delegation of your land or property. 8. Free information and advice regarding shares, mortgages, etc. We have rented many of the Colony's largest houses and have negotiated property, land and shares for some of the oldest local firms.

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Price—\$1.25 per box 3 Cakes.

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Medical Bath Soap

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You will enjoy a Most Refreshing and Luxurious Bath by using

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[50]

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[244]

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[245]

TO BE LET—Furnished or UNFURNISHED, 1st JUNE 1927, FOREBANK WEST, MAUNING GAP, Six Rooms, 4 Bathrooms, Modern Sanitation, Private Garage, Suitable for Two Couples or Four Bachelors. Apply F.M. CRAWFORD, c/o LANE, CRAWFORD, Ltd.

[246]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, April 22nd, 1927.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE CHINESE WORKER.

There is no doubt that a great deal of the present upheaval in China is due to economic causes, partly created by sheer backwardness in industrial matters and by a steady refusal to introduce improvements that would make for commercial efficiency. The feeling of discontent is intensified because the period of the war produced a temporary prosperity which was followed more or less by normal conditions. The internal disturbance due to oppression by the military element has naturally added to the woes of the worker. To connect these facts with the presence of the foreigner is simply the work of the Bolshevik agitator.

As long as conditions in China are stable and a balance has been struck whereby the worker secures a wage which enables him to keep body and soul together there is peace and quietness. But when violent movements destroy that delicate balance, either by interrupting trade, or by diluting the currency—the average worker, having little or no reserve, finds his very existence threatened. He does not argue about the cause. He merely sees that the price of commodities is soaring beyond his reach and becomes desperate, a ready victim of the propagandist, willing to grasp at any straw which he thinks will enable him to survive.

It is far from the interest of the foreigner to thwart the aspirations of the workers in their ambition to secure better terms in their own factories, terms possibly approaching those given in foreign owned factories and commercial houses. It would be to the advantage of the worker in the cotton mills of Lancashire, for example, if the hours of labour and the wages paid in Chinese mills approximated to those obtaining in England. It would mean that with their greater efficiency the Lancashire mills would be able to compete much more easily with foreign production. The reason why the Japanese compete successfully with Lancashire in the coarse counts of cotton cloth is because the workers in Japanese mills are badly paid and work for ten hours per day. There are two shifts a day and the machinery is, therefore, fully and most economically employed. In the Chinese mills the hours are eleven a day, with seven days a week, whereas in 1919 the working hours in Lancashire were reduced from 55½ per week to 48. The conditions of labour are governed broadly by its efficiency and its ability to produce in competition with other nations of the world. That is why longer hours and lower wages are the portion of the Chinese worker. If by spending money upon education instead of pouring it down the sink of militarism, the intellectual and physical condition of the Chinese workman could be improved and his industrial efficiency raised no one would be more pleased than the "imperialist." Even if he did compete successfully with the foreigner in certain directions, his increased purchasing capacity would lead to a greater demand for the goods from other lands which the foreigner could supply. The theory that the poverty of the nation is an advantage to other nations has long been discarded. Let the Chinese, by all means improve their labour conditions by processes which will not destroy their own markets. The more efficient their agricultural, industrial and commercial methods become the better it will be for everyone concerned.

The old Taoist doctrine that the people should be left in their ignorance, and that the ideal state, as far as they are concerned, is a full stomach and a vacant mind, is no longer practicable. In these days wealth passes to the most efficient producer, and the Chinese wish to compete in the open market on equal terms. They must first raise their standards. Unfortunately, there is no indication that they are striving to do this or that they even recognise the problem confronting them. It is obvious that no one can pay an inferior workman the wages of a first class man, and at the same time market his goods in open competition. Other countries spend millions of pounds on developing the intelligence of their people and they reap the reward in the factories afterwards. Perhaps, if China had pursued this course ten years ago, instead of going in for wild and extravagant expenditure on armies, the nation would not be in the lamentable position it is today. Wealth is not created by armies, but destroyed. It is not created in abundance by ignorance but by intelligence. It does not come into being through misdirected propaganda, nor by appealing to passionate hate. It requires trained hands and cool heads to produce and neither are being fashioned in China to-day.

There will be a practical demonstration of Home Nursing given at the Matilda Hospital to-day at 3.30 p.m.

New boys, boarders and day boys will be admitted on Monday and Tuesday next to the Diocesan Boys' School.

Two Chinese (one imported) cases of small-pox and one Japanese case of enteric were reported on Wednesday.

An At Home for soldiers and sailors will be held on Saturday at the Quon's Theatre between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.—ADVT.

There have been several structural alterations at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's whereby the restaurant and café space has been much increased and improved.

The gymnasium at police headquarters was well filled with members of the force, their wives and friends last evening for another of the Police Recreation Club dances.

In our report yesterday of the great Methodist rally at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, it was inadvertently stated that Mr. N. S. Brown was the organist. The organist was Mr. R. A. Brown.

A parcel containing two grenades, a revolver and seven rounds of ammunition was found by a water-front searcher in a latrine in Connaught Road West yesterday. The grenades have been sent by the Police to the Government Analyst for examination.

There is to be another debate at St. Peter's Young Men's Club, Bonham Road, next Tuesday evening on the motion "That Bachelors Should be Taxed." This debate begins at 8.30 p.m. A similar motion was lost rather heavily at the first debate under the auspices of the European Y.M.C.A.

In connection with the St. George's Day services at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning, of which mention was made yesterday, the offertory is to be given to the local branch of the Red Cross Society and the money is to go to funds to provide home comforts for the Military Hospitals of the Colony.

The five Shanghai Chinese men and two women who were involved in a fracas over a few English sovereigns, appeared on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday. His Worship remanded the case for another week, as he understood that the parties might settle the case out of Court.

A very happy gathering of the members of the Indian Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, took place on Wednesday afternoon in the grounds of the Indian School where a tea party was held in honour of Mr. el Arculli, Division Superintendent, who is shortly to proceed on a tour to India, Europe and U.S.A. Several felicitous speeches were delivered by well wishers.

LAST NIGHT'S POLICE REPORTS.

Lost: A Brown Leather Bag. A brown leather bag valued at \$8 and containing an inventory of the Harbour Master's outstations, two wireless books, a wireless catalogue and several letters were left behind by Mr. F. G. Taylor, of the Lighthouse at Green Island, in a taxi cab which he hired at 8.30 p.m. to take him from Pedder Street to Kennedy Town. The number of the taxi is unknown.

LARCENY.

In a report to the Police, Dr. Ma Suk Yee, residing at 754, Des Voeux Road Central, stated that between 8.30 to 7 p.m. yesterday thieves broke into his premises while he was absent and made away with clothing to the value of \$62.

A Dishonest Coolie.

It is surprising how certain Chinese employers will, without proper security, trust a servant. A report was made by a Chinese living at 210, Wing Lok Street, to the effect that he gave \$9,000 to his coolie to deliver to the Sung Tung Yick Drug Store at Bonham Strand yesterday, and later, on making enquiries, he learned that the money had not been delivered, and his coolie had disappeared with the money. The absconding coolie is about 30 years of age and when last seen was dressed in black.

CHOPPER USED IN DOMESTIC DISPUTE.

A Chinese is now lying in hospital with serious injuries self-inflicted during a quarrel with his wife. The man, who lives at 217, Reclamation Street, Yau-nati, slashed his wife with a chopper, and then attempted to commit suicide with the same weapon. The wife was able to go home after treatment.

MR. CHEN'S REPLY TO U.S.A.

THE FULL TEXT.

"VIOLENCE AND AGITATION."

NOT COUNTENANCED IN ANY FORM.

Extracts only from the reply of Mr. Eugene Chen to the Foreign Powers, have been given by cable. The full text of the reply to the American Note is published in the Canton Gazette, as follows:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government is in receipt of the American Government's Note, dated April 11th, formulating terms for a prompt settlement of the situation created by the outrages against American nationals committed by Nationalist troops at Nanking on March 24th."

"In reply to the American Government's demands for 'complete reparation for the persons injured and material damage done' the Nationalist Government is prepared to make good all damage done to the American Consulate at Nanking on the ground whether or not such damage was caused by Northern rebels or others as stated in the preliminary statement issued by the Nationalist Government on March 31st, the fact remains that the American Consulate in Chinese territory was violated."

Reparations.

"Regarding the matter of reparations for the personal injuries of American nationals and other material damage done, the Nationalist Government is prepared to make all reasonable and necessary reparation except in cases where it can be definitely proved that the same were caused by the British and American naval bombardment of March 24th or by Northern rebels as agents provocateurs."

"The demands for adequate punishment of the commanders of troops responsible for the murder, person injuries, indignities and material damage done, as also all persons found implicated, necessarily assumes the guilt of the Nationalist forces who captured Nanking; while this guilt is contradicted in my preliminary statement issued on March 31st."

"A rigid Government enquiry is being conducted to ascertain the exact facts of the case, including verification of the outstanding facts reported to the Military Council by a General Cheng Chien, who took Nanking, that his forces rounded up and captured approximately thirty thousand Northern soldiers with rifles, besides thousands of camp followers inside the city. General Cheng Chien has also reported that a number of those implicated have already been executed."

"The Nationalist Government proposes that the question of punishment should await the finding of the Government enquiry presently in progress by an International Commission of enquiry to be immediately instituted by the United States Government. As the Laws of Nations and the recognized practices of civilized States prohibit the bombardment of cities or territories of friendly States, the Nationalist Government proposes that the Commission of enquiry also investigate the circumstances of the bombardment of the unfortified city of Nanking by the naval forces of the United States on March 24th last."

Question of Apology.

"The demands for an apology in writing from the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army, including a written undertaking to refrain from violence against foreign lives and property, is as far as an apology is concerned, justified on proof of Nationalist guilt for the Nanking disturbance. The Nationalist Government therefore proposes that the question of apology should also await the determination of the question of guilt either by the Government enquiry at present in progress or by the proposed International Commission."

"Meantime, the Nationalist Government repeats its expression of regret, which the Minister of Foreign Affairs communicated to the United States Government directly it was reported to him that the United States Consulate had been violated."

"The Nationalist Government as a responsible governing body do not countenance the use in any form of violence or agitation against foreign lives and property; indeed, the protection of foreign lives and property has been repeatedly declared to be the settled policy of the Nationalist Government. The proper authorities of the Nationalist Army of course will be instructed to give not only a written undertaking in this sense but to see that effective measures are taken to afford proper protection of foreign lives and property."

"The Nationalist Government, however, would be lacking in candour if it failed to regard and emphasize that the best guarantee for the effective protection of American and other foreign lives and property lies in the removal of the fundamental cause of the present trouble (Continued on next column)

AN "IRISH STEW."

CLUBS AS THEY SHOULD BE.

DANGER OF LOSING SIGHT OF IDEALS.

INTERESTING TALK BY FATHER G. BYRNE, S.J.

Under the title of an "Irish Stew," Father George Byrne, S.J., gave, yesterday evening, an exceptionally entertaining and interesting talk on Clubs at the Club Lusitano.

Father Byrne is a comparative newcomer to Hong Kong, having been specially commissioned, with Father Neary, by His Holiness the Pope, to found a Jesuit School here.

The Committee of the Club had invited Father Byrne to come and give them a talk on any subject he wished, and there was a very gratifying response by members, the large hall being practically filled.

Mr. C. A. da Rosa (President of the Club) was in the chair.

President's Introduction.

Having introduced Father Byrne in a few chosen words the President handed him a photograph facsimile of the petition that was sent to the Pope, in 1918, asking that Jesuit Fathers be sent to Hong Kong to found a Jesuit College or School. This petition was signed by members of the Club and by members of the Catholic Community of Hong Kong.

Father Byrne's Talk.

In his informal and witty address Father Byrne first touched on Clubs in the time of the ancient Greeks and showed how they deviated from their original ideals and became in several instances a menace to the state and had to be suppressed. In this connection, the speaker gave interesting illustrations of the way in which a small club could assume dangerous dimensions.

Father Byrne then referred to the literary club in England which started in the 18th Century, and included men like Dr. Johnson, Burke, Gibbon and Goldsmith.

Clubs could, and often had proved a big intellectual and moral force in civilisation, and had produced leaders at the time they were most wanted. A Club could be a very small thing or a very big thing and it had great possibilities for either evil or good.

There had never been a time in the history of the world when there was so much unrest. There was unrest all over the world, a social, international, intellectual, and above all of an educational nature. In this connection he pointed that clubs could be of great value by adhering to their original ideals.

But it was very easy for a Club to be disintegrated. Every attempt should be made in clubs to preserve the aims and ideals of founders. To work a club on successful lines there must be some definite ideal, and that ideal must emanate from the best in man.

There were two things, added the speaker, which, speaking as an educationalist, he believed, did considerable harm with regard to the development of the mind and character. These were newspapers and cinemas. But that was due to way in which they were handled. They could both be beneficial forces if properly directed.

Ideals Not Lost.

Returning thanks, on behalf of the Committee and members, Mr. J. P. Braga said that Father Byrne had done a signal service to the Club and Committee. If they needed an advocate to plead for the cause of any club, no better person for the job could be found than Father Byrne.

Mr. Braga mentioned that the Club Lusitano had been in existence for 50 or 60 years and was a bequest to the Portuguese community of Hong Kong. The object of the bequest had never been lost sight of by members and he was certain it never would be. It was the oldest institution in Hong Kong.

Concluding, Mr. Braga said they hoped to hear Father Byrne again in the near future and perhaps next time Father Byrne would speak to them on his own particular subject, the subject nearest to him, that of education.

between Nationalist China and the Powers, who continue to sustain the unequal treaties.

"It is these unequal treaties which constitute the chief danger to foreign lives and property in China; and the danger will persist as long as effective government is rendered difficult by foreign insistence on a condition which at once is a humiliation and menace to a Nation which has known greatness, and to-day is conscious of a renewal of strength."

The Nationalist Government is accordingly prepared and is ready to appoint delegates to negotiate with the delegates of the United States for a satisfactory settlement of the issues and differences pending between Nationalist China and the United States on terms which assure the legitimate interests of both countries, and reciprocity in their relations."

JAPANESE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

SEVERAL BANKS SUSPEND BUSINESS.

TENSE FEELING OF ANXIETY AND EXCITEMENT.

SERIOUS RUN ON THE BANKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, April 21st.

Two more banks have been forced to close—the Fifteenth Bank, which is one of the most influential in the country, and the Taisho Bank. Both have suspended business for three weeks.

The Fifteenth Bank was capitalised at 100,000,000 yen and had deposits of 369,000,000 yen and over 80 branches scattered throughout the Empire. Consequently, it is feared that the suspension will have a serious effect, and has already resulted in a downward tendency of the Stock Exchange.

Bankers' Conference.

Tokyo, April 21st.

An important Bankers' Conference which was held this afternoon at the Premier's residence broke up without any decision being reached. Consequently, the Government are apparently faced with two alternatives. Firstly, to resort to the convocation of a special session of the Diet for the purpose of passing the necessary legislation to enable the Bank of Japan to meet the requirements of banks suffering runs or to resort to some other drastic expedient without delay. Secondly, to issue a proclamation calling a moratorium.

Despite the general slackening of business in the silk market does not seem to have suffered much.

The run on the banks is unabated at Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto and other cities, and queues of anxious housewives are to be seen transferring their deposits from the Banks to the Post Office, where savings accounts show a huge increase.

All business is practically at a standstill. A few more provincial banks are reported to have failed, and the situation is "panicky."

The Meiji Bank and the Kokura Bank in Kyushu Province have suspended for three weeks and other suspensions are expected.

Other Suspensions.

Huge crowds lined up outside the various banks in Tokyo early this morning and there is a tense feeling of anxiety and excitement prevalent everywhere, while the announcement of the Osaka suspension of the Fifteenth Bank caused a run on every other bank, as the confidence of the depositors was shaken.

Situation "Extremely Serious."

The situation generally is regarded as extremely serious and apprehension is felt. An emergency measure, similar to that effected after the earthquake of 1923 may become necessary.

The Bank of Japan has already made considerable advances without security, and the total advances at present amount to over a thousand million yen.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN MELBOURNE.

RECEIVE A ROUSING WELCOME.

AEROPLANE TRAGEDY SAD-DENS PROCEEDINGS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Melbourne, April 21st.

Tragedy marred the State of Victoria's rapturous welcome to the Duke and Duchess of York. H.M.S. *Renown*, escorted by 4 warships and 40 aeroplanes had steamed up the bay as close as possible to the shore for the benefit of the crowds on the beaches. Though it was misty and squalls spoiled the spectacular effect, the weather cleared sufficiently not to interfere with the imposing landing ceremonies.

Aeroplanes started over the barge in which the Duke and Duchess came ashore, and continued to escort the procession through nine miles of decorated city and suburban streets lined with troops. There was tumultuous cheering of the crowds, but the cheers changed to cries of horror when, as the procession entered the grounds of Government House, two aeroplanes, only a few hundred feet up, collided with a sickening impact, crashed in flames, and fell on to a garage which was set afire. Four airmen were killed.

Their Highnesses did not witness the accident though only half a mile away.

SPEEDY FLIGHT.

ROTTERDAM TO MARSEILLES AT 110 MILES AN HOUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Marseilles, April 21st.

A single engine Duxmoor monoplane, piloted by Mr. Beckman, which left Rotterdam at 10.14 this morning arrived at 4.33 in the afternoon with three passengers for the Indian mail steamer.

The monoplane covered 740 miles in a single stage at an average speed of 110 miles per hour.

AN ALLEGED RUSSIAN MONARCHIST GROUP.

BROKEN-UP BY STATE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, April 21st.

An official News Agency reports that the State Political Department has discovered and broken up a Monarchist Group who were followers of Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, and who are alleged mainly to have been engaged in military espionage for certain foreign Intelligence Services. The group is stated to have been directed by Koutepov, an ex-General of the White Army living in Paris.

The report refers to certain of those arrested, who are stated to confirm this. Their object also was to endeavour to assist in the creation of an Anti-Soviet organisation in Russia.

CHINA'S CIVIL WAR.

LULL IN FIGHTING.

MARSHAL FENG IN A QUANDARY.

HANKOW STILL UNEASY.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Hankow, April 20th.

The exodus of wealthy Chinese continues, and the air of uneasiness is becoming more pronounced. For some unknown reason a financial panic seems likely to eventuate.

Coolies are beginning food looting raids in the native city.

Intermittent rifle fire has been going on all day across the river.

The cross-river engagement between the rival forces is lessening in intensity. Rifle fire has been much reduced, though a certain amount of gunfire continues.

Large fires broke out to-day at Pukow and Hankow.

U.S. AVIATORS FOR SHANGHAI.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Manila, April 21st.

The naval transport *Gold Star* has left for Shanghai with 97 marine aviators aboard.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS LEAVE FOR CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 21st.

More troops embarked at Southampton to-day for China, including General Hospital, No. 3 Army Co-operation Squadron of the Air Force, two batteries of Field Artillery and the first entirely mechanical transport company of the Army Service Corps, the last-mentioned constituting a column of fifty-one six-wheel motor lorries.

MARSHAL FENG "SITS ON THE FENCE."

[Wah Tei Yat Pao.]

Shanghai, April 21st.

In view of the split between the Kuomintang and the Communists, Marshal Feng Ya Hsiang is hesitating to take sides with the Reds and has ordered his troops to be stationed on the Northeast border of Honan province "to await further instructions."

PEKING AND HANKOW BANKS.

[Wah Tei Yat Pao.]

Shanghai, April 21st.

Following the step taken by the Banking Association at Shanghai, the Banking Guild in Peking has also announced a severance with the banks at Hankow.

A KUOMINTANG PLENARY SESSION.

[Wah Tei Yat Pao.]

Shanghai, April 21st.

The proposed Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee and the "Court of Impeachment," fixed to be held shortly, will, in all probability, be cancelled owing to Mr. Wang Ching Wei's disagreement on the ground that the proposed session has no legal basis. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek accepts his view so that Mr. Wang may be reconciled to the moderate Kuomintang side.

KUOMINTANG POLITICAL COMMISSION.

[Wah Tei Yat Pao.]

Shanghai, April 21st.

Before a formal National Government is set up in Nanking, a Central Political Commission to handle all Central Government affairs, will include Dr. C. C. Wu as acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Koo Ying Fan, as Minister of Finance and Mr. Hu Han Min as the Chairman of the Central Kuomintang.

CHINA'S "RED" LEADERS.

[Wah Tei Yat Pao.]

Shanghai, April 21st.

The Peking Government yesterday issued the names of the Chinese Communist leaders, in which it mentions that Mr. Chen Ta Shun is the supreme head of the Chinese Communist Party while Messrs. Li Tai Chin and Tam Ping Shan are ranked as secondary. It was discovered that Mr. Tam Ping Shan receives 3,000 dollars a month for propaganda expenses.

THE CHINESE REPLY TO THE SOVIET NOTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, April 21st.

The Chinese reply to the Soviet Note regarding the raid on the Embassy, says that it was carried out outside the Embassy proper, Chinese police scrupulously refraining from entering the Embassy. The reply says it is true that diplomats enjoy special immunities but that does not confer the right to carry on illegal practices. Careful examination of the documents seized is still going on, hence the Chinese Government is in no way complying with the demands of the Soviet.

THE SOVIETS AND CHINA.

VIEWS OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN CONGRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, April 21st.

The All-Russian Congress of Soviets, at their closing session, unanimously adopted a resolution urging the consolidation of friendly relations with Foreign States. The resolution pointed out that the peaceful activities of the Soviet had met with great difficulties in view of the growing hostility of the Governments of certain Powers towards the Soviet. It trusted that the Government would be ready to resist any new attempt to provoke Russia to war, and sympathised with the Chinese national liberation movement, approved of the Government's policy in China, which was based on a recognition of China's full sovereignty and a full renunciation by the Soviet of the special privileges enjoyed by foreigners in China.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN JAPAN.

HEAVY LOSSES AT KANAZAWA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, April 21st.

A great conflagration occurred at Kanazawa, in the West Coast of Japan, early this morning. One thousand buildings, including hotels, schools and a hospital, were destroyed. No details are to hand.

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 21st.

The Bank of England discount rate has been changed to 4 per cent.

THE S.S. "KHIVA."

EN ROUTE FOR SHANGHAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, April 21st.

The latest report of the s.s. *Khiva* is that her bows are badly stove in, but that the vessel is not badly out of trim. She is down about three feet at the bow, but water is not gaining in the No. 2 hold, which is still dry. There is a severe strain on the No. 3 bulkhead. The salvage tug arrived at 6.30 this morning and are conveying the *Khiva* to Shanghai, where they are expected to arrive at 7 o'clock this evening.

SINGAPORE'S DOCK.

THREE SECTIONS OF PONTOON NEARLY COMPLETED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 20th.

Satisfactory progress in the construction of the Singapore pontoon dock is reported.

Three out of seven of the sections will be ready for launching in about three months time.

MEXICAN ATROCITY.

BANDITS BURN TRAIN AND MURDER PASSENGERS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Mexico City, April 20th.

One of the worst bandit outrages in Mexico's stormy history occurred at Limon, in the State of Jalisco, when it is believed 170 train passengers and an escort of 17 soldiers were slaughtered or burnt to death by outlaws.

After derailling the engine and butchering the escort, the bandits looted the passengers in the coaches, which they then soaked with petrol and kerosene, and set on fire. They shot their victims as they attempted to escape from the blazing wreck. The entire train is reported to have been destroyed, and it is unknown if any passenger survived.

MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOWS.

MANY LIVES LOST: 25,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, April 20th.

Unprecedented rainstorms have caused the Mississippi to overflow or break down its embankments in several places all the way from St. Louis to New Orleans, resulting in 25,000 persons being temporarily rendered homeless.

The aggregate death toll is 100, mostly Negroes, and includes fatalities at Illinois, as reported in an earlier cable from Carrollton. There has been considerable destruction and damage to farmland.

THE MISSISSIPPI CATASTROPHE.

100,000 PERSONS HOMELESS; 4,000,000 ACRES FLOODED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Memphis, Tenn., April 21st.

The growing menace of the flood disaster in the lower Mississippi valley causes the situation to be of the gravest.

It is estimated that so far 4,000,000 acres have been flooded and that 100,000 persons are homeless.

Communications have been seriously impaired, and the streets of many townships have become foaming whirlpools in which boats, men, animals and household goods are tossed wildly hither and thither.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS TO VISIT MALAYA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Sydney, April 21st.

The Board of Control has sanctioned a visit of an Australian Cricket team to Malaya. It will probably include several internationals, and it is proposed that it should leave on May 3rd and return on June 28th.

EASTCHURCH AVIATION TRAGEDY.

RESULT OF THE INQUEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 21st.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest at Eastchurch on Flying Officer William Kelly, Pilot Officer John Dowdeswell, Flight Sergeant Alderton and Air Craftman Daniels, victims of the crash which occurred at Eastchurch on Tuesday.

The machine was a two-engined Vickers-Virginia and had just arrived from Malton Aerodrome. The pilot officer testified that the machine on taking off again struck a wing of a stationary aeroplane, possibly owing to error of judgment.

THE GIBRALTAR TRAGEDY.

STATEMENTS BY DUFFIELD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Gibraltar, April 20th.

At the opening of to-day's proceedings against Lieut. Duffield two statements by the accused were read out. The first was "I am perfectly sane and know what I have done." The second apologised for the extra work he had given but pointed out that he would not be kept there long as it was a civil charge. To this Duffield added: "Since the arrival in Gibraltar of the Colonel I have given up all ideas of soldiering and it is better that one man should die than that a whole regiment should be ruined. I made a mess of things. I missed with the first shot, hit him with the second, which I had meant for myself."

RAILWAY DISASTER IN CANADA.

SEVEN PEOPLE AND 38 HORSES KILLED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Toronto, April 20th.

Seven persons were killed in the derailment of a goods train 54 miles west of Hornepayne, Ontario, including three Englishmen, named Garnett, Bull and Captain Liddington.

The last-named employed the other two, and was in charge of wagons containing 40 racehorses from England for purchasers at Winnipeg and Vancouver. Thirty-eight of the horses were killed when the wagons overturned.

ARMY NOMENCLATURE.

ARTILLERY UNITS RE-NAMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 20th.

The War Office announces alterations in the nomenclature of certain Royal Artillery units, to take effect from May 1st.

These include the British Pack Brigade and Pack Batteries, to be designated the Light Brigades. No. 1 (Hong Kong-Singapore) Pack Battery is designated No. 1 (Hong Kong-Singapore) Mountain Battery.

WEDNESDAY'S THUNDERSTORM.

1.61 INCHES OF RAIN IN AN HOUR.

Reference was made in yesterday's issue to the thunderstorm, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain which held up traffic in the Central district, flooded the basements of some low-lying houses, and collected in Happy Valley faster than the nullahs could drain it away.

The rainfall was extremely heavy for about an hour but considering the violence of the thunderstorm the amount of rain was not remarkable.

Rainfall figures from the Royal Observatory, Kowloon, show the following:—

4 hours (from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.) 2.03 inches.
1 hour (9.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.) 1.61 inches.
1 hour (10.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.) 0.33 inches.

EXCURSIONS TO CHEKWAN.

PLACE OF SHRINES AND LEPERS.

A service of excursion trains to Chekwon, near Lin Tin, commenced yesterday, and will be continued until Sunday.

The excursions have been put on to enable many Chinese to make certain observances in the neighbourhood and are being restarted after an interval of four years. The service was discontinued by order of the authorities because of the danger from the pirates who invest the neighbourhood, and special permission had to be obtained to resume the service.

A large number of ancient shrines and temples are situated at Chekwon, and the place is also the abode of many lepers.

INTER-SCHOOL SPORTS.

TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK.

The annual inter-school sports are to be held next Wednesday on the Hong Kong Football ground, Happy Valley, by the kind permission of the H.K. Football Club. This meeting will be the sixth of the series.

The Governor's Shield has been won three times by St. Paul's College, and twice by St. Joseph's College. The trophy is held for one year by the School gaining the most points.

An interesting programme of ten events has been arranged, and the card gives details of the records in the various events. Among special prizes is a Challenge Cup for the half-mile given by Canton Nanyang Brothers, the Sir Paul Chater Cup for the 220 yards senior relay race, and a cup by the Nestle Anglo-Swiss Milk Co. for the 220 yards junior relay race.

The awards will be distributed at 4.30 p.m. by the Vice-Chancellor of the Hong Kong University (Mr. W. W. Hornell, C.I.E., M.A.).

HOME FOOTBALL.

RESULTS OF WEDNESDAY'S MATCHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Four League matches were played at Home on Wednesday, one in Division II, where the leaders suffered defeat at Reading, one in Division III (Northern) and two in the Scottish League.

The results are appended:—
Division II.
Reading 2, Middlesbrough 1.
Division III (Northern).
Crewe 1, Southport 0.
Scottish League.
Celtic 3, Motherwell 2.
Kilmarnock 4, Hibernian 0.

HOME RACING.

EMBARGO WINS THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 20th.
The City and Suburban Handicap, run at Epsom to-day, attracted a large field. The well-backed Embargo won by four lengths, the result being:—

Embargo 1
Gifted 2
Autocrat 3
Twenty-two ran; won by four lengths; six lengths between second and third.
Betting: Embargo, 9/2; Gifted, 20/1; Autocrat, 25/1.

"DOES PROFESSIONALISM BENE IT SPORT?"

LAST NIGHT'S Y.M.C.A. DEBATE.

Interesting views were expressed on the question "Does Professionalism Benefit Sport?" which was the subject of a debate at the Kowloon Y.M.C.A. last night. Mr. A. S. D. Constand presided.

Mr. T. J. Price, B.Sc., in moving the resolution said that in the first place sport was a relaxation from work. Professionalism was restricted to the teaching of games, then it was indispensable. In the early days of boxing, men fought with bare fists until one of them dropped; to-day, when the giants of the boxing world would not enter the ring if not guaranteed a fabulous sum, the "noble art" appeared to be a "put-up" game. Boxing could not be put forward as an example of how professionalism had helped.

Nor could anyone claim that professionalism had benefited tennis. In the case of golf, it was difficult to say whether professionalism had done any harm, for the chief duty of the golf professional was to instruct and develop the game. In rowing, the chief interest centred on amateur performances, and more real enjoyment was obtained in this than from many another so-called sport.

Professionalism could not really be said to injure sport, but merely to alter it. Under professionalism sport deteriorated into a fight for money; men became responsible to their directors instead of to the captains of the sides.

Replying for the opposition, Dr. E. K. Ashton said that the greatest of our national games were cricket and football. He recalled a match between Surrey and Yorkshire at the Oval. When Hobbs arrived on the field amid a roar of cheering. One might have felt inclined to shudder at the thought of all the "filthy lucre" that Hobbs had received for those numerous centuries; but instead one felt proud of the country that had produced Hobbs. Or one might have thought "How can I obtain pleasure from a game so commercial?" But so one of the vast crowd seemed to be troubled by feelings of that nature. They were watching one of the world's greatest sports played by the world's greatest sportsman.

One might as well say, added Dr. Ashton, that because a musician received money to give performances, he ceased to be a musician. (Laughter.) People went in their tens of thousands to see a professional game, not to be instructed but to enjoy themselves; whereas only a spattering attended an amateur match. The standard of games in general had been raised immeasurably by professionalism.

Mr. T. V. Harmon, seconding the motion, said that cricket was run and governed by amateurs. Mr. A. C. Howell remarked that when a man became a professional player, games became his means of livelihood and it was therefore up to him to make himself as perfect as possible. "It was useless to maintain that amateurism was better. Professionals could give better performance than amateurs because they had made a study of the game. We liked to know the height of perfection to which man could attain. Ultimately, the motion was lost.

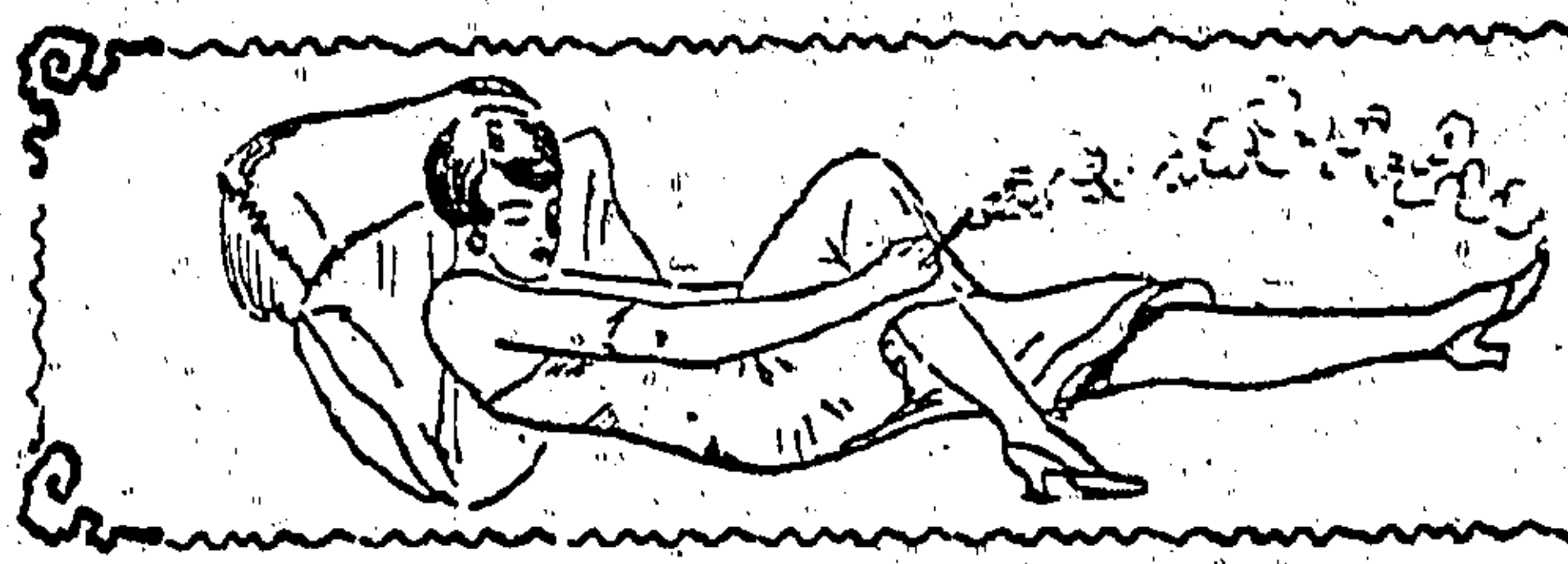
WORLD'S BIGGEST JOB.

CLAIMS OF K.C. WHO STARTED LIFE ON \$2.10 A WEEK.

Which is the biggest business job in the world? An American magazine claims that it is the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a post occupied by Mr. Edward Wentworth Beatty, K.C., LL.D.

Mr. Beatty started with the company at a salary of \$2.10 a week, and now he controls as chairman and president the following interests:—

20,000 miles of railways owned and operated by the company;
A 25,000,000 chain of hotels;
Eighty-three ocean and lake steamers, of a total tonnage of 425,000;
115,000 miles of telegraph lines;
100,000 "employees" scattered throughout the world from Europe to the Far East;
A 24,000,000 irrigation project;
Millions of acres of farm lands;
A great express delivery company;
Coal mines, saw mills, grain terminals;
And about 100 other allied interests.
He succeeded Lord Shaughnessy as head of the company.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

BOTTICELLI DRESSES

Lovely flowered voiles came to the Colony this week, made into dresses which remind one of Botticelli's pictures. There is something cool and dainty looking about these materials, and they make up particularly well in the latest fashion which is simple and flowerlike itself.

At the Sign of the Lantern there is a wide choice running from \$18. A white dress with lantern sleeves has a "Morris" diaper pattern of a single flowerhead and two small leaves in bright orange and blue. There is a cool looking model in pea green bordered with a wide white *appliqué* cut in scallops; and I noticed a new idea in shirring on



Black satin dress trimmed with fern lace and black velvet.

a pinky flowered voile, the front of the skirt being shirred into a deep V. A pale chrome yellow dress is finely worked in *broderie anglaise* all over; and there are one or two dresses made up in a drop stitch voile, which gives the effect of fine drawn thread work.

Powell's showed me also, a number of lovely voile dresses. Most of them have a white ground with either a small embroidered pattern or a large printed one, and all have long sleeves. Of the small patterns, I think I liked best one that was composed of little red circles arranged in triangles; this dress had a deep red hem and red tie cuffs. Another frock in a similar colour scheme was worked with a big embroidered pattern in tones of cherry red.

Of the printed patterns I noticed one on a pink voile which was like a field of wild flowers. This dress was cut to open over a long white vest. There was another very lovely big floral pattern of more conventionalised flowers in pink mauve and blue.

SILKS OF CHINA.

THE CANTONESE SHAWL

Tradition has it that the eggs of the silk worm moth were carried, about the date of the birth of Christ, to Khotan by a Chinese princess who concealed them in her hair. From Khotan the culture of the silk worm spread slowly to India and Persia. Byzantium, whose name conjures up a picture of gorgeous colours and materials, owed the secret to two Nestorian monks who brought the eggs from China hidden in their bamboo staves. This was in the year 550 A.D. in the reign of Justinian. These monks had lived many years in China and learnt there the arts of spinning and weaving.

SILK DAMASKS.

The Chinese were also the first people to use woven patterns and to embroider on silk. Their name for figured silks is *Chin*, a character composed of the signs for "silk" and "gold," because they say the labour expended on them makes them as costly as gold. Embroidery is called *haiu*. The designs used in these damask silks are of a varied kind and can most of them be traced back to very early times. A history of the origin and development of textile designs, would be almost a history of Chinese art, as the potters, engravers, the lacquer and enamel workers derive their patterns largely from them.

EMBROIDERY DESIGNS.

There are many sumptuary laws in China, which regulate both woven and embroidered patterns; certain symbols, flowers or birds, could only be used on the Imperial robes, others show degrees of nobility. In a book compiled in the Sung Dynasty (960-1279) there are more than fifty different embroidery designs, together with the stitches in which each is to be worked. Some of these designs have charming names: "Dragons in water," "Flower Fowls (i.e., Pheasants) and Storks," "Pearls and Grains of Rice," "Waterweeds and Playing Fish."

Needlework has always played a great part in the lives of Chinese women. When you realise that many Chinese wear three or four pairs of trousers and half a dozen coats during the winter months, and that the padded coats must be unpicked for washing, it is clear that the family making and mending must be an endless task. Nearly every Chinese girl of what-ever rank learns to do embroidery, and as there are few factories, the stores have to depend on piece work done at home to supply the enormous foreign demand for embroidered shawls, etc.

A Princess of the Tang Dynasty in the 8th century, is said to have excelled in needlework, and to have embroidered three thousand pairs of Mandarin Ducks on a small brocade coverlet, filling in the field with sprays of tiny flowers.

THE CANTONESE SHAWL.

I was looking at the shawls in the Swatow Lace Company's shop the other day and they gave me a most interesting description of how these shawls are made, and also some useful hints on making a wise purchase. They have 1,500 shawls in stock no two of which are the same, and prices range from \$35 upwards. The first thing to look for in choosing a shawl is the size of the stitches. There are three grades; the first grade has long threads, sometimes nearly half an inch. These will quickly pull out and destroy the beauty of the flower. The medium stitch, which is quite satisfactory if worked on a good heavy silk; and the fine stitch which though naturally the most expensive will wear for a lifetime and more. The open work Peking stitch is the most popular to-day and it's very light and dainty in appearance. The quality of the material should be taken into consideration, and you will generally find it relative to the length of the stitch. Of colours and patterns the choice is naturally determined by your own taste, but you will be hard to please if you

(Continued on next column).

BY THE WAY.

"UNDERCLAD GIRLS."—Sir, W. Arbuthnot Lane, the great health specialist, does not agree with the out cry against underclad girls, he maintains that both men and women ought to wear lighter and lower garments. Speaking lately at a lecture he said "The more the body is exposed to the action of light and air the fitter it becomes." He estimates that the average woman to-day wears 3 lb. 4 oz. of clothing including shoes, hat and gloves, while a man's clothes weigh on the average 19 lbs. 11 oz., and yet he feels the cold more.

NO CHARMS FOR SALE.—Mr. Komor says he has been "inundated" since last Friday by people wanting to buy the Goddess of Love Amulet, and asks me to repeat that he cannot sell them, as they lose their power if exchanged for money.

COLOMBO WOVEN GRASS BAGS.—There are a large selection of these delightful bags at the Sign of the Lantern in all colours and sizes. Several new patterns have just arrived, and they are so cheap there is no reason why one should not have a bag to match each toilette.

CHEERY SOUFFLE.—Use the white part of the celery only. Wash and cut it into small pieces and put them into a pan with a pint of milk to 1 lb. of celery, 1 shallot, a bay leaf, and a spray of parsley. Simmer until tender, then strain off 1 pint of the milk and pass the remainder through a hair sieve with the celery and shallot. Melt 2 oz. of butter in a pan, add 2 oz. of flour and the 1 pint of milk, and stir over the fire until the mixture draws away from the sides of the pan. Add the celery puree, the yolks of 3 eggs, 4 oz. of grated cheese, and seasoning. Beat well, then stir in the stiffly whipped white of the eggs very lightly.

Put the mixture into a greased soufflé dish, round which a band of greased paper has been tied, and bake in a good oven until well risen and firm when pressed. Time about 20 minutes. Remove the band of paper and serve immediately.

STRIPED WASHING SILKS.—I found the stock of the Pioneer Silk Store nearly worn out when I went in the other day. Their new shipment of striped washing silks had been for sale since the morning with the result that none of them had had time for breakfast oriffin. "I've no sooner put a roll in the window than someone comes in for it and I have to take it out," said one weary but smiling assistant. There are over 100 different patterns all equally alluring.

CHINESE FURNITURE.—I saw some cocktail shakers at the Swatow Lace Company in Chinese Fower engraved with a dragon pattern which I thought very cheap at \$3. They would be a welcome present in almost any house.

MANILA STRAW HATS.—The same shop have every week a fresh shipment of these delightfully light hats, in a variety of shapes and colours, they are very smart and reasonably priced.

cannot find what you want in this store.

HOW YOUR SHAWL WAS MADE.

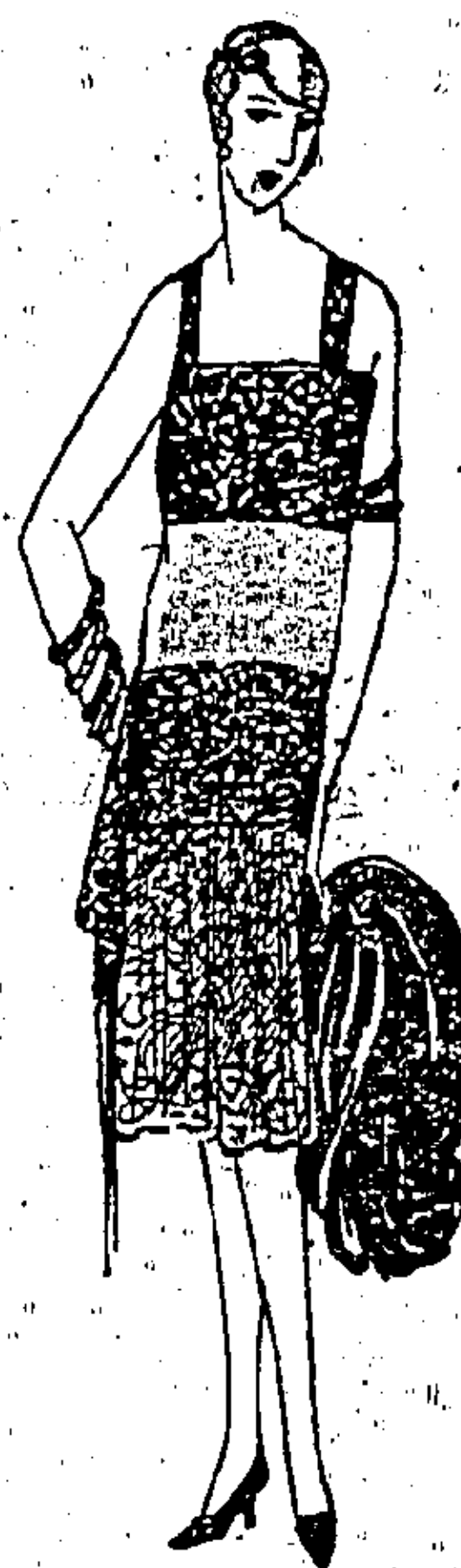
Each store has a number of travellers who take the squares of silk, fringe material, embroidery silks and patterns to the homes of the girls who make the shawls and collect them when finished. The embroidery is all done by hand with a needle. The design is drawn on the silk which is then stretched on a frame which turns on pivots. There are books for embroiderers with wood cuts of all the patterns with their technical names and the stitches to be used attached. The poorer class girls do the first grade that is, the long thread, work and only worked by well educated girls, so that the purchaser has the added satisfaction of knowing that the work was probably done in clean and infection free surroundings.

These girls are extraordinarily skillful and patient, for it takes about two months to make a 1st grade shawl and four or more to complete a large one in Peking stitch.

ON THE LIDO.

The shops seem to have decided that Stonecutters and Repulse Bay are to rival the Lido, for each of them has a collection of bathing equipment which seems too pretty to be destined to be made wet!

The gowns, which are almost all in wool stockinette, are of every variety of shape and colour from the "regulation" to the gown which might easily be mistaken for a jumper suit a little shorter than usual. Madame Sarraut among her French bathing gowns has two ideas which are quite novel. One is a combination of "regulation" and "Lido" styles. First comes an abbreviated regulation, and over it is worn a highly ornamental jumper which reaches nearly to the knees. This is to be put on when entering and leaving the water. The other consists of a still more abbreviated regulation in white, over which is worn a pair of full scarlet "shorts," which are fasten-



A good idea for using up remnants to make a pretty dance frock.

ed round the waist with a white belt. That is the mode for the shingled or eton cropped damsel without a doubt; you can trust a French designer to give a touch of the fantastic to the most apparently severe of styles for le sport. As might be expected most of the Sarraut bathing gowns are as smartly cut and trimmed as ordinary dresses. There is one of dark green with rows of brightly coloured silk braid; a blue one with petal edges bound with white, and a scarlet trimmed with circles of black silk braid.

The English shops are also showing very pretty models, which will, I think, appeal to the swimming enthusiasts, and Lane Crawford's have a most fascinating collection of caps. Bathing caps used to be so uniformly hideous that no woman who "liked" her looks would wear one unless she tied a silk handkerchief over it. Now I feel sure, lots of women who have no intention of entering the water won't be able to resist wearing one, especially as they can get little rubber bags to match with a powder puff inside! The most fascinating, I thought, was a turban shape in pea green, trimmed with frilled rows of yellow, mauve and pink rubber, but a blue helmet with a spray of butter cups ran it a close second. There are also several colours in an excellent shape which allows scope for individual arrangement. First you put on a tight turban and then tie over it a large triangle of the same coloured rubber, like the handkerchief we used to use.

CORSETS.

AN ALL IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Mr. man, so they say, is a hero to his valet. Certainly no woman is a sylph to her *corsetière*, though she may have been a heroine in the days when it was only too true that "if *j'ai souffert pour être belle*." To be "well corseted" used to mean to be tight laced to the point of suffocation; it was Ethel Newcome, I believe, who said she would scream if a fly sat on her, her poor body having been tormented by her dressmaker's efforts to give her a fashionable figure. That would be considered to-day the world's worst corset.

More wonderful transformations are achieved by the modern *corsetière* than by the plastic surgeon; transformations which leave not the tiniest sensation. The long straight lines of the modern *slhouette* make it imperative that the figure should show only slight curves and no hollows, so our corsets gently mould the figure. The worst sin they can commit is to be tight, for that means pushing up the flesh into unsightly rolls.

It can not be too strongly impressed upon women who wish to be well dressed, that the corset is part of the dress and so, primarily, the business of the dressmaker, who is the right person to choose and fit them for you. "I'm so stout these modern stays are no good to me," I heard a customer in one of our stores here remark the other day. Her daughter was equally foolish, "I never wear anything but a sports belt," she said. "Mama" quite happily bought a model gown oblivious of the fact that its lines were "no where" on her bulky figure, and her daughter did the same. "Honey" would not think of wearing her sweater over her dance dress, but she thought it quite reasonable to wear a sports corset under it!

We all know that lovely dresses are to be found in Rolande Sarraut's, but that Madame is a *corsetière* of great skill and experience is not so generally known. She learnt the art in Paris, and perfected it during fifteen years London experience, when she was *corsetière* to many of the ladies of the Court. The corsets for the Queen of Spain's trousseau were her work. Among Madame's treasures are many gifts presented to her by these Royal clients. Any one who knows her will feel sure it was her tact when won her their favour as well as her skill. Modern day Princesses, alas, are not all so radiantly lovely as their fairy tale ancestors; and though a cat may look at a king, it can't be easy to tell a Royal lady that her figure needs correction!

Madame Sarraut is not making corsets at present, I believe, but she is opening a corsetry department later in the year, and has just received a shipment of the latest models from *Pierrefranc* the leading Paris house for corsets. The chief attraction of these corsets is their lightness. Several of the models are fashioned in strong gamba or others in light weight satin *broché*. They are skillfully boned to give just the necessary support and most of them have silk elastic gussets to allow freedom of movement. One short corset has, on either hip, a concealed elastic cord lacing, which is much cooler for wear in this climate than elastic gussets, and also, since the lace can be removed, will not slacken with washing. There was the most intriguing little hip belt made of broad interlaced satin ribbons, beautifully shaped with an elastic at the back to keep it in position. Among the *Pierrefranc* *brassière* I saw three models which seemed particularly suited to our summer needs, one short and boneless in pink cambric, and two longer shapes slightly boned. One of these was in strong white net embroidered with a filmy pattern which made it look like fine lace; and the other in white cambric with very charming all over embroidery which gave the effect of drawn thread work.

During the war most of the French corset manufactories were destroyed. Now that the industry is in full swing again, the importance of a correct foundation garment is being stressed, and dresses are so designed that they are necessary if one is to look chic. All our big talk about modern hygiene, science, etc., after the war comes down to the fact that French corsets were unobtainable at the period!

THE SALON—

—WHERE SMART WOMEN EXPECT TO FIND THE NEWEST STYLES.

SOMETHING NOVEL

ARRIVES

BY EVERY MAIL

LANE, CRAWFORD'S LADIES' SALON.

MEZZANINE FLOOR.



SHINGLING WAVING MANICURING

The promptest and most courteous service in Town.

CAMPBELL MOORE.

19, Queen's Road Central (1st floor).

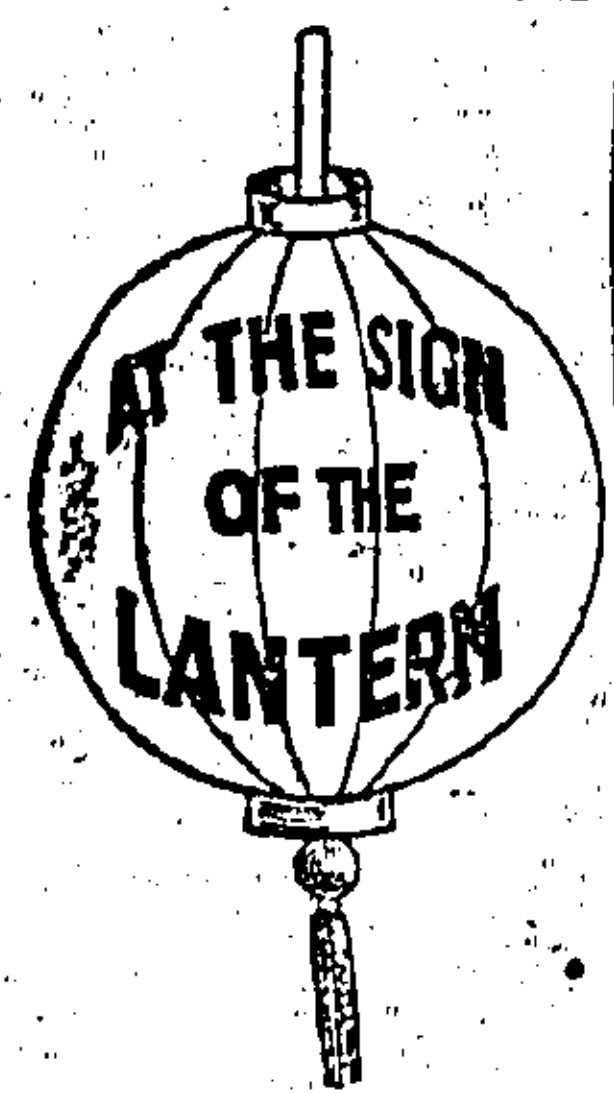
[OPPOSITE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.]

NEW SUMMER HATS

and FROCKS

— AT —

Very Moderate Prices.



WE ARE NOW SHOWING

Our New Arrivals of

MANILA AND BANGKOK STRAW HATS

Very suitable for present Spring Wear.

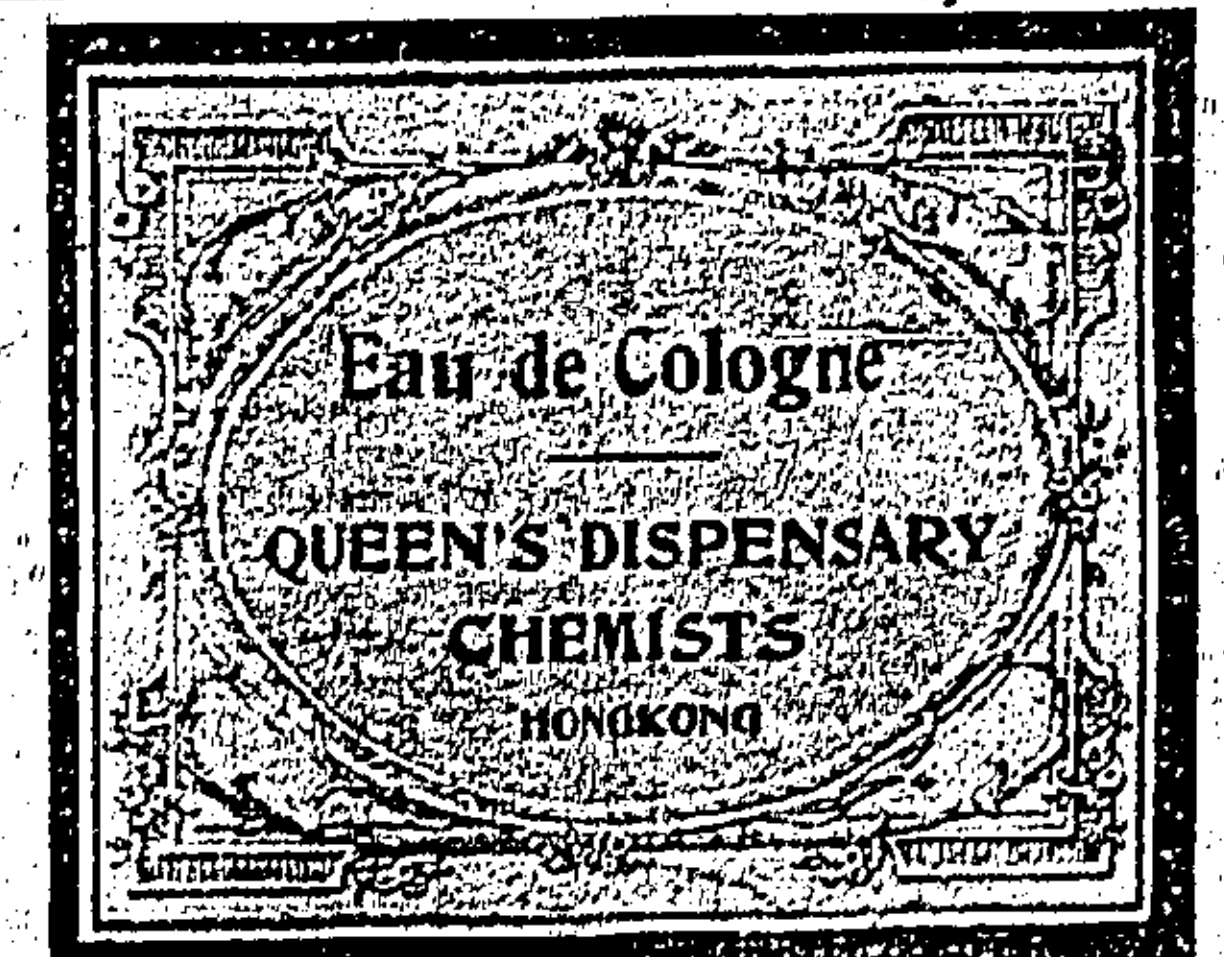
These Hats are in all the Latest Shapes and Shades, and are

Priced from \$6.

Fresh Stocks will Arrive Every Week.

SWATOW LACE CO., LTD.

21, Queen's Road (Next H. K-H. Garage).



THE PIONEER SILK STORE.

Always up-to-date goods for up-to-date people.

Rolande Sarrault

FIRST STOCKTAKING SALE

ALL NEW GOODS

COLOSSAL CUTS EVENING DRESSES

\$29 to \$59.

AFTERNOON DRESSES

\$25 to \$45.

COATS

\$29 to \$69.

LATEST HATS

\$5 to \$12.

All Goods plainly marked.

AT THE FRENCH STORE

It is a pleasure for us to announce that in these days of High Cost of Living, we can supply our Clients with the highest quality Imported foods at prices considerably lower than anywhere else in Hong Kong.

TINNED FRUITS

Pears, 70 c. and 45 c. Peaches, 60 and 35 c. per tin. Cherries, 75 and 45 c. Strawberries and Raspberries, 80 c. per tin.

TINNED VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Beans, Artichokes Peas, and Sauerkraut.

OLIVES

No before-dinner Cocktail is complete without them. Buy from us. Stuffed and Plain.

JAMS

Strawberry, Raspberry, Fig or Marmalade.

HONEY

At Breakfast or Tea, makes a delightful change, and the Kiddies love it so.

PICKLE AND CHILI SAUCE.

TINNED SALMON

Excellent for Salmon Mayonnaise.

All these goods represent the finest fruits and vegetables from California, packed by Haas Bros. In addition we are always receiving fresh stocks of the highest class French and Continental delicacies, and cordially welcome enquiries and inspection.

We have just received Crown Brand finest Australian Hams and are selling at \$1.10 per lb.

8 and 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

HONG KONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL REPORT. FINANCIAL POSITION.

The annual report of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has just been published. It is a volume of nearly 200 pages which does not confine itself to matters connected with the Chamber's organisation, but deals in a broad and comprehensive way with all questions which have influenced Far Eastern trade during the period under review. As a work of reference it should prove of considerable value to business men.

Dealing with the finances of the Chamber it is stated that reduction of membership through death and other causes has affected receipts under the heading of Members' Subscriptions, which are less by \$1,500 than in 1925. Chamber's fees in respect of surveys, however, show an increase of \$9,348, as compared with last year.

On the year's working, after provision for doubtful debtors' accounts, a balance of \$6,876.23 has been carried to General Reserve Account. A deficiency on the working of the Chinese Language School—the accumulation of several years—amounting to \$5,405.22, has been written off from the General Reserve Account now stands at \$18,001.54 as compared with \$47,430.68, at the end of 1925.

Cash and Investments have increased to \$44,107.66, as against \$37,023.33 in 1925.

During the year the Chinese Language School, by the use of the Chamber's Boardroom for class teaching and other economies, has been conducted less expensively than hitherto and if it is even moderately well supported, may be expected to pay its way in future.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

European passengers for s.s. *Mishima Maru*, on April 21st, from Australia ports and Manila:—Mrs. I. Holm, Mr. R. S. Math, Mrs. G. C. Massey, Miss L. Silva, Rev. Mother Doribers, Miss S. Hansel, Mrs. S. Margaret, Miss D. Latham, Mr. L. Burleigh, Miss A. Burleigh, Miss E. Cromie, Mr. W. R. Clark, Mrs. A. H. Clark, Master G. Clark, Master H. Clark, Mr. P. N. Heymannson, Mrs. A. J. Heymannson, Miss T. L. Heymannson, Miss L. M. Longlay, Mr. H. H. Goss, Mr. R. Milligan, Mrs. C. S. Milligan, Mr. B. A. Spier, Mrs. M. Spier, Mrs. M. E. Weston, Mr. A. F. Watt, Mrs. G. Watt, Mr. E. Allwood, Mr. V. Danon, Mr. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kay, Miss L. N. McKay, Miss G. Sloan, Mr. A. E. Smith.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, April 21st.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.80	29.88	29.95
Temperature	78	67	80
Humidity	84	96	90
Wind	W	Calm	E
Direction	1	0	6
Force	OM	0	OD
Weather	OM	0	OD
Rain	0.00	0.00	2.04

Highest open-air Temperature, 80°; 50° Lowest open-air Temperature, 51°; 64°

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 22nd to 28th, 1927.

Days of Week	Date	High Water		Low Water	
		Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	22	h. m. 0 54	4 2	h. m. 5 7	3 5
Sat.	23	h. m. 1 29	6 7	h. m. 7 32	1 7
Sun.	24	h. m. 2 27	3 8	h. m. 8 14	3 7
Mon.	25	h. m. 3 16	8 6	h. m. 9 10	1 9
Tue.	26	h. m. 4 5	10 18	h. m. 10 18	1 6
Wed.	27	h. m. 5 25	3	h. m. 11 56	1 4
Thur.	28	h. m. 6 45	4 4	h. m. 9 18	4 3
	29	h. m. 7 4	4 7	h. m. 0 22	1 3
	30	h. m. 8 22	5 4	h. m. 1 43	3 8
	1	h. m. 9 27	6 1	h. m. 1 6	1 2
	2	h. m. 10 19	6 5	h. m. 0 52	3 1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES AND UNDERWRITERS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. "SCOTLAND MARU."

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that s.s. "SCOTLAND MARU" grounded off Kowloon Point on 17th instant, owing to Dense Fog, but soon floated under her own power. As however, water was coming into Nos. 1, 2 holds and a cross Bunker, the Steamer voluntarily beached at Kowloon Bay, and this incident has been declared to form General Average. The Cargo destined to Hong Kong has been discharged into and is stored in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godowns at owners risk and will be delivered to Consignees against their signing the General Average Bond at our Office, as well as filing with us their Letter of Guarantee endorsed by Underwriters agreeing to pay Deposit towards General Average, as soon as the Percentage of such Deposit is fixed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Hong Kong, 20th April, 1927. [4222]



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBODAS	JAVA, MACASSAR	22nd April	24th April	AMOT
TJIBODAS	AMOT	28th "	29th "	BATAVIA
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	30th "	31st May	SHANGHAI
TJISONPARI	N. C. & AMOT	31st May	10th "	MAKASSAR & JAVA
TJIKIRI	JAVA, MACASSAR	9th "	13th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	15th "	18th "	SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	SHANGHAI & AMOT	18th "	19th "	BATAVIA
TJIKIRI	JAVA, MACASSAR	22nd "	23rd "	SAIGON
TJISALAK	JAVA, MACASSAR	23rd "	26th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJISARORA	BATAVIA	29th "	2nd June	SHANGHAI
TJIKARANG	SHANGHAI	30th "	2nd "	BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy. The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. BLOOD VETARZO MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It generally acts out and expels from the vital current every lurking focus of poison—such as matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre, or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, to often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 2s. (other remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO. Goshop Oak, N.W.S., London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" in Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHERMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s STEAMER "JEYPORE"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 16th APRIL, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 3 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 31st May, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACLENNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Hong Kong, 19th April, 1927. [4811]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "KELPA"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 16th APRIL, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 31st May, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACLENNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Hong Kong, 19th April, 1927. [4810]

RIGAUD, 16 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

NEW STOCK OF FRENCH PERFUMES.

"UN AIR EMBAUME" JUST ARRIVED.

"UN AIR EMBAUME" Grand Model.

AGENTS IN HONG KONG:

VICENTE ATIENZA & Co.

No. 54, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

TEL. K. 155.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cargo class: £73. 4s. Od. To GENOA.

Intermediate class: £48. 2s. Od.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular fast four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASSES AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN).

ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" 4th May, 1927. 30th April, 1927.

S.S. "COBLENZ" 31st May, " 25th May, "

S.S. "TULDA" 19th June, " 25th June, "

S.S. "TRIEN" 27th July, " 23rd July, "

S.S. "GOTHA" 24th July, " 22nd August, "

S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" 14th August, " 17th Sept. "

Regular fast four-weekly Freight Service.

CARRYING ALSO A LIMITED NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU, JAPAN.

ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN" 24th April, 1927. 12th May, "

S.S. "SCHWABEN" 19th May, " 8th June, "

S.S. "BERGHEIM" 16th June, " 11th July, "

S.S. "FRANKFURT" 14th July, " "

S.S. "KOENIGSBERG" 14th July, " "

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to:

MELCHERS & CO.

Telephone C. 4557.

8, Queen's Building, Chester Road.

HONG KONG. [30]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S. "PREUSSEN" due here on or about the 6th May

M.V. "RAMSES" due here on or about the 2nd June

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID

S.S. "HESSEN" sailing from here on or about 18th May

Vessel calling at Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Sailing Dates subject to alteration without notice.

For freight, passage and further particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

12, PEDDER STREET.

TEL. C. 2225. [16]

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONG KONG.

CODES USED A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions

Western Union and Watkins's, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

Built and Engineered at Kowloon Docks by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., for the

ORDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD., for AUSTRALIAN-HONG KONG SERVICE

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

S.S. "CHANGTE."

Built and Engineered at Kowloon Docks by THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., for the

ORDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD., for AUSTRALIAN-HONG KONG SERVICE

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

CHINA NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 22nd April, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd April, 6 a.m.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd April, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWHONG & DALNY	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd April, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 24th April, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 24th April, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHEKIANG"	On 25th April, 6 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 27th April, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 28th April, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZECHUEN"	On 30th April, 6 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANEHUI"	On 1st May, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"YANGTSE"	On 1st May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWHONG & DALNY	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st May, 3 p.m.

BALCON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To
\$60 SINGLE AND \$90 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 38.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong on or about	Sailing Hong Kong on or about
TAIPING	10th May	17th May
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	8th July	15th July
CHANGTE	8th August	15th August

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 38.

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ROMAUS"	... Via Suez Canal	8th May.
S.S. "ELLENOR"	... Via Suez Canal	5th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to Change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG
HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... 5th May, 1927

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furprince.

King's Building.

**LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).**

Monthly sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
s/s "CAPT. FAURE" ... 17th April
s/s "SI-KIANG" ... 6th May.

s/s "MIN" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE
about the 22nd April.

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
AMAZONE	...	...	26th April
CHENONOUX	11th Mar.	13th April	10th May
AFRODITE	25th Mar.	28th April	24th May
DARTAGNAN	8th Apr.	10th May	7th June
ANGERS	22nd April	24th May	21st June
PORTHOS	5th May	7th June	5th July

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class 1st Class—\$22.00. B Class 1st Class—\$25.00. C Class 1st Class—\$27.00. D Class 1st Class—\$29.00.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Ports of Europe.
Accommodations reserved in the Trans at Marseilles.
(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).
For full Particulars, apply to—
CIE. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.
Telephone: Central 740.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.**ARRIVALS.**

April 20th.

Tai Fook Sing, Chinese str., 1,408 tons, Capt. H. Madsen, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C38—Hook Queen Hong.
Kiu King, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. F. W. Potter, from Canton, lying at Yaumati—B. & S.
Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Cheng Yung Fat, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Luen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi Co.
Yuen Sang, British str., 1,983 tons, Capt. J. H. Ferguson, from Amoy, lying at buoy No. B7—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

April 21st.

Chak Sang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. J. McAlister, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B32—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Chenai, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. T. G. Bear, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42—B. & S.
Carnegie, Norwegian str., 1,053 tons, Capt. O. M. Klette, from China, with a cargo of coal, lying at Laichikok—Doddwell & Co.

Devanagiri, Chinese str., 1,047 tons, Capt. H. Spland, from Haiphong and Port Courbet, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C41—Yuen Cheong Lee.
Hoson Maru, Japanese str., 2,450 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Swatow, with coal and merchandise, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Kaile, German str., 508 tons, Capt. H. Frandsen, from Canton, with a cargo of beans, lying at buoy No. C14—Kwang Mow Tai.
Kwang Sang, British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. G. H. Hodgson, from Tsingtau via Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mishima Maru, Japanese str., 7,904 tons, Capt. M. Nakamura, from Melbourne, which port she left on March 26th, with 3,120 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Oriza, Norwegian str., 1,101 tons, Capt. T. Koenig, from Samarinda, with 4,344 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. C49—Thoresen & Co.

Penny Maru, Japanese str., 5,214 tons, Capt. S. Hirose, from Major, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Produce, Norwegian str., 743 tons, Capt. E. B. Thorbjornsen, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C37—Karlsten Larsen & Co.

Sanjin Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. I. Ikenaga, from Miike, with lump coal, lying at Yaumati—M.B.K.

Shinai Maru No. 6, Japanese str., 2,127 tons, Capt. S. Ozawa, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B21—M.B.K.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,502 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

April 21st.

Alexander Kieland, for Haibow.
Bourbon, for Saigon.
Confucius, for Saigon.
Devanagiri, for Swatow.
Kath, for Newchwang.
Katura Maru, for Batu Bahat.
Kwang Sang, for Canton.
Mishima Maru, for Nagasaki.
Shinai Maru No. 6, for Dairen.
Sungshan Maru, for Canton.
Yuen Sang, for Singapore.

COMING TO HONG KONG.

PASSENGERS ON P. & O. STEAMERS.

According to the latest advance lists issued by the P. & O. Company, the following passengers are booked for Hong Kong and are either en route, or about to leave for the Far East.
The *Morea* left London on March 25th, and her passengers include Mr. R. K. Batchelor, Mr. P. Bell, R.N., Mr. H. S. Forster, Mr. G. Gervard, Mr. T. E. Hammond, Lady Douglas Hall, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. J. A. Worswick, Mr. A. H. White and Mr. J. F. C. Wohlgenuth.

On the *Kashmir*, which left London on April 7th, there are Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brown, Mr. R. J. Ballantine, R.N., Mr. J. Cameron, Mr. R. J. Nunn, Mr. Stratfield and the Rev. G. M. Well, D.D.
The *Mauretia*, leaving London today has on board Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blundell, Pay-Commander L. R. Barker, R.N., and Mr. and Mrs. D. Cairns, Mrs. D. Cox and the Misses C. and A. Cox, Mrs. M. A. McCormack, Commander E. J. Shelly, R.N., Mrs. W. Thomson and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wills.
On the *Kalyon* leaving London on May 13th, there is booked Mr. and Mrs. W. Duffield and Master Duffield.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

(ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE)

JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	... Tuesday, April 26th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	... Tuesday, May 10th
PRESIDENT CLAYTON	... Tuesday, May 24th
PRESIDENT WILSON	... Tuesday, June 7th
PRESIDENT TART	... Tuesday, June 21st

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE SPECIAL LOW RATES

Via San Francisco or Seattle

\$120 \$112

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL ATLANTIC LINES

Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Apr. 26	San Francisco	Republic	May 23	10th May
May 10	Seattle	Aquitania	May 31	18th May
May 24	San Francisco	Lorient	June 10	28th May
June 7	Seattle	Geo. Washington	June 18	5th June
June 21	San Francisco	Majestic	June 25	19th May
July 5	Seattle	Berengaria	July 2	20th May
July 19	San Francisco	Olympic	July 9	3rd June
Aug 2	Seattle	Aquitania	July 19	13th June
Aug 16	San Francisco	Romantic	July 23	17th June
Aug 30	Seattle	Mauretania	July 27	21st June
Sept 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 6	3rd July
Sept 27	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	7th July

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	... Wednesday, May 4th
PRESIDENT GRANT	... Wednesday, May 18th
PRESIDENT MADISON	... Wednesday, June 1st
PRESIDENT JACKSON	... Wednesday, June 15th
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	... Wednesday, June 29th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT ADAMS	... Tuesday, Apr. 26th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	... Tuesday, May 10th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON	... Tuesday, May 24th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE	... Tuesday, June 7th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON	... Tuesday, June 21st, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT ADAMS	... April 26th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	... April 26th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	... May 2nd, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	... May 10th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GRANT	... May 10th, 6.00 p.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).

Telephones: Central 2477, 2478 & 785.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "ASIA"

will be loading for LE HAVRE ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
On or about 28th April.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave home-ward-bound on or about
M.S. "Annam"	...	8th May.
M.S. "Africa"	18th May	...
M.S. "Malaya"	12th June	...
M.S. "Danmark"	10th July	...

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO. LTD.

14

Agents

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 22nd April, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAO via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Monday, 25th April, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Monday, 25th April, at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAO via SWATOW	"SUISANG"	Monday, 25th April, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LEESANG"	Wednesday, 27th April, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday, 28th April, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 1st May, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAO via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Sunday, 1st May, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 2nd May, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 2nd May, at 3 p.m.
HAMA & KOBI, YOKO	"HOSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd May, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAO via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd May, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Wednesday, 4th May, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 10th May, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Motor Vessel "GLENLUCK"	... 4th May.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	... 31st May.
Steamship "GLENARVONSHIRE" (via Oran)	... 29th June.
Steamship "GLENBROOKSHIRE" (via Oran)	... 27th July.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel "GLENLARA"	... Due Hong Kong.
Steamship "GLENARVONSHIRE"	... 5th May.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	... 12th May.
Steamship "GLENBROOKSHIRE"	... 26th May.
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	... 11th June.
	... 23rd June.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to:

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AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

"WEAT CASTLE" ... sails on or about 19th May

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA
AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	... £72.10s. 0d.
LONDON	... £80.0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "VENEZIA"	... From Hong Kong.
M.V. "ROMOLO"	... Sails on or about 28th April
M.V. "VIMINALE"	... Sails on or about 31st May
	... Sails on or about 23rd June

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO"	... From Hong Kong.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	... Sails on or about 6th May
M.V. "ROMOLO"	... Sails on or about 31st May
M.V. "VIMINALE"	... Sails on or about 23rd June

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	... Sails from Calcutta 3rd June
S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	... Sails from Calcutta 30th June

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, Sailings
subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW AMOI & FOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAICHING	... Sunday, the 24th April, at Daylight
HAICHONG	... Tuesday, the 26th April, at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	... Friday, the 29th April, at 2 p.m.

* Omit Swatow.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow
(Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at
the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
For Freight and Passage apply to—

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